

LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

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May, 1956

No. 2

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THE GOLDEN JUBILEE ISSUE

LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 49, NO. 2

MAY, 1956

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LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 49

May, 1956

No. 2

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE ISSUE

Institutions are often but the projected shadows of the men and women who created them. So it is with this Association. We are but priests and votaries tending the altar-fires lit by those before us who built the temple. This is the story of the temple-builders—and the temple they built. Your fellow-members have paused in their busy lives, turning their backs on mounting tasks, to record for you that story—before it has been forgotten. Whether you acknowledge the debt or not, you will forever be their debtors. As your special Editor, I have used the traditional blue-pencil lightly and reluctantly so that the personalities of the contributors might shine through their writing, for they are vital individuals in the living history of our Association. For the most part, I have confined myself to the function of an editorial valet busily straightening a tie here and smoothing a lapel there. If your critical eye vainly seeking perfection among your equally-mortal colleagues detects a random seam which is not straight or a vagrant slip which shows, place the blame where it belongs—upon your willing but all-too-human servant. If you find much of real merit and value in the following pages—as I confidently expect, and earnestly hope, you will—credit in considerable measure belongs to your Golden Jubilee Committee which planned the issue, indicated the topics, and chose the contributors. If, perchance, in a warm and benevolent mood of kindly tolerance for your fellow-man, you should find here only an occasion for praise, shed it lavishly upon those hardy yeomen, your contributors, who accepted their assignments without flinching and performed their tasks as good craftsmen without murmuring or delay.

With the shy but bright-eyed expectancy of a little child laying a labor of love before a much-loved parent, your Committee and the contributors present to you your Golden Jubilee Issue at the hands of one who also, quite appropriately, this year celebrates *his* fiftieth birthday.

DILLARD S. GARDNER
Issue Editor

History of the American Association of Law Libraries

THE FOUNDERS AND THE EARLY YEARS, 1906-1929

GILSON G. GLASIER

The First Meeting

There was recently discovered in a file of old correspondence a three-page printed pamphlet which appears to be the only known official record of the first meeting of this Association. Across the top of page one in large capitals is the name of the Association. It is addressed "To All Those Interested," and then goes on to state that, "In response to a call in which twenty-four law libraries joined, there was formed at Narragansett Pier during the conference of the American Library Association June 29 to July 6, 1906, an association designed to bring together for acquaintance, consultation and exchange of opinions, those interested in law libraries throughout the United States and Canada."

That is followed by a list of the 24 libraries and a copy of the constitution and by-laws, which "were unanimously adopted, to remain in force until the next annual meeting, when they will come up for final action."

The last page is as follows:

"The officers elected for the year 1906-07 were:

President, A. J. SMALL, Iowa State Law Library, Des Moines, Iowa

Gilson G. Glasier is Librarian, Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wisconsin.

Vice-President, ANDREW H. METTEE,
Library Company of the Baltimore
Bar, Baltimore

Secretary-Treasurer, FRANKLIN O.
POOLE, Association of the Bar, New
York, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

President, Vice President, Secretary-
Treasurer, Ex-officio.

Frank B. Gilbert, New York State
Library, Albany, N. Y.

G. E. Wire, Worcester County Law
Library, Worcester, Mass.

Frederick W. Schenk, Law Library,
University of Chicago, Chicago,
Ill.

"Special committees were appointed. One was instructed to attend the next conference of the American Bar Association and acquaint that body with the purposes of the new organization; another was to keep in touch with the work undertaken by the National Association of State Libraries; still another was to look into the matter of a possible supplement to Jones' *Index to Legal Periodical Literature*, and another was charged with the arrange-

ments of a method of inter-library exchange of duplicates. All these committees were requested to report at the next meeting which will be held at Asheville, North Carolina, during the conference week of the American Library Association, probably in May or June, 1907.

"A third meeting was held on July 5th, and a round-table talk took place upon the organization and work of the various libraries represented.

"These meetings proved beyond doubt to those present the great value of such gatherings, opportunity for which has not existed heretofore. Especially were we impressed with the wisdom of holding these meetings in the atmosphere of the American Library Association convention. All in attendance were enthusiastic over the potentialities for progress, and were persuaded that with general cooperation there would be realized improvements in the management of law libraries, of material advantage to bench, bar and students alike.

"It is the intention that the membership shall be as inclusive as possible. Everyone interested in law libraries, from any point of view, is cordially invited to co-operate. Will all so interested please send their applications for membership to the Secretary-Treasurer? The usefulness of the new body will depend entirely upon the number of law library officials and others who join and assist.

"All members will be informed at the earliest possible moment, in regard to the plans for the annual meeting at Asheville, and in regard to any other matters of importance which may come up in the meantime.

"Issued by order of the executive committee.

"FRANKLIN O. POOLE,
Secretary-Treasurer,
42 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y."

Heretofore, in writing about the early history of the Association, information as to what took place at the first meeting had to be gleaned from later statements, based on memory, by those who were there. Here we have the official account, made soon after the meeting, over the signature of the Secretary. Its importance lies in the fact that it is the only official record we have. Its interest lies in the fact that it states succinctly the aims and purposes of the participants, what officers were elected, committees appointed, etc., and shining through it all is the spirit of enthusiastic optimism with which the promoters took hold of this new project.

The First Call

Later writings disclose that in the Spring of 1906, Mr. Small wrote letters to several other state librarians and law librarians, suggesting that they get together at the meeting of the American Library Association in June of that year, "to consider the advisability of a separate organization of Law Librarians." At the first informal meeting, according to Mr. Small, besides himself, were Messrs. Poole and Wire, and George S. Godard of the Connecticut State Library. Others who joined in later sessions were Frederick W. Schenk, Frederick B. Crossley of Northwestern University Law Library, John H. Arnold of Harvard Law Li-

brary, Andrew H. Mettee, and E. W. Emery of the Maine State Library.

"Founders" and "Builders"

In addition to the 10 named above 14 others signed as charter members. These are named and indicated by stars in the first list of members printed in the proceedings. All of these might reasonably be included within the term "Founders." For even if they took no very active part in Association affairs after joining, they did, by their membership, give aid and assistance to the new organization. It is interesting to note, however, that only about 11 of them participated actively in the work of the Association. The others besides the charter members, who joined during the early years, and who gave freely of their time, energy and counsel to make the organization a success, if not within the term "Founders," might be designated as "Builders," for all were engaged in building the same structure and each is entitled to credit in proportion to the value of his contributions. It will not be possible in the space available here to give full credit to all who deserve it, but effort will be made to do approximate justice to those who were in the forefront of the struggle,—and be assured it was, at times, a struggle to make the Association survive.

A. J. Small

The leading part played by Mr. Small in calling the first meeting and in the activities of the Association for many years following, clearly entitles him to first mention among the Founders, and in view of that something of his background should be of interest.

Apparently he had no special training that would qualify him to be a law librarian. His successor, the late Mr. Kendrick, said he was "quite sure Mr. Small never attended college and never graduated from any high school, but was what is often referred to as a 'self-made man.'" He said also that Mr. Small's remarkable success as law librarian "was attained through hard work and experience combined with considerable natural talent." The Iowa State Register of 1907 gives his title as "Curator of the Law Department of the Iowa State Library," of which Mr. Johnson Brigham was librarian. The Register also states that, "Without extra appropriation or extra help a legislative reference department has been established during the past year, and the use made of the new department by legislators, legislative committee clerks and persons interested in legislation, has been suprisingly great, so much that the work of the new department will be extended and its efficiency increased during the next two years." Since the reference library was attached to the law library, this undoubtedly was Mr. Small's "baby." It is strongly indicative of his industry, resourcefulness and progressive spirit, for legislative reference libraries or departments were not numerous in those days. His valuable service to the Iowa legislators no doubt had much to do with his long tenure of over 40 years as law librarian. This supposition is borne out by Mr. Fitzpatrick of the New York State Library who reported in 1927 that an Iowa patron of his library told him that Mr. Small had recently been re-elected for a sixth term in spite of the fact that he was a

Democrat, whereas the Iowa Legislature was seldom if ever Democratic.

Mr. Small was universally liked and respected by those who knew him. His industry and resourcefulness as shown above were carried forward into his work for the Association. His enthusiasm and faith never cooled. He was always ready to consult, advise or lend a hand where Association interests were concerned.

Second Annual Meeting

At this meeting, held in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1907, delegates were welcomed by Miles O. Sherill, state librarian of North Carolina, a confederate veteran. Vice President Andrew H. Mettee responded.

President Small reported optimistically that, "In a few brief months our Association has grown beyond expectation, now having a membership of over seventy-five. Already much good has been accomplished in the interest of law libraries, and we predict for the Association a brilliant future. We do not see how it can be otherwise." He referred to the practice, more common then than now, of the appointment of librarians through political influence or favoritism, and their replacement after a brief term of service when the appointive power was changed or went out of office. "What we should stand for and work for," he said, "is better librarianship, better facilities, and this can only be brought about by stability of organization and cooperation, and, as far as possible the removal of the librarian from the influence of politics and the library from the ban of short-term service. Make the librarian's vocation a profession

rather than a mere occupation; the librarian should fit himself for life work, and he should be given encouragement and tools to work with, and be expected to shape his library's destiny or step down and out of the service."

Third Annual Meeting

This meeting was held at a summer resort located in a wooded grove on the shore of beautiful Lake Minnetonka, not far from the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, June 22-24, 1908. Members were housed in cottages, some of which developed leaky roofs during a heavy rainstorm. This added nothing to the comfort of the guests, but was taken good naturedly along with the pleasant features. The meetings were held in the "Billiard Room" and the "Club Room" of a main building called the "Casino."

John E. King, librarian of the Minnesota State Library gave the address of welcome and Mr. Feazel the response.

In his address to the Association at this meeting President Small noted an improvement in the friendliness and willingness on the part of librarians to confer and aid and assist one another in many ways. "What we need most," he said, "is cooperation and concerted effort." Also, the librarian's profession "is a labor dedicated to the highest purposes. Eternal vigilance is as necessary to the conduct of the law library as in any other calling of life." He referred with pride to the first issue of the *Index and Journal* which was before this meeting as an exhibit, saying that it was the "greatest under-

taking and the greatest success."

In view of the accepted fact that the idea of a separate organization of law librarians originated in the mind of Mr. Small, and that he actively promoted the idea and gave freely and generously of his time and energies to its development throughout his lifetime, he is entitled by every test to be called the "Father of the A.A.L.L."

Ernest A. Feazel, elected to succeed Small as president in 1908, was a lawyer by training. After graduating from the Western Reserve University in 1897, he taught legal literature, presided over moot court and conducted reviews for bar examinations until the end of the school year in 1898. He was chosen librarian of the Cleveland Law Library Association in 1899 and under his administration it became one of the outstanding bar association libraries of the nation.

Fourth Annual Meeting

The fourth annual meeting was held in the Mt. Washington Hotel, beautifully located in the midst of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, at the foot of Mt. Washington, beginning June 28, 1909. Arthur H. Chase, state librarian of New Hampshire welcomed the delegates and Mr. Small responded for the Association.

President Feazel used as the theme of his address to the Association "The Status of the Law Librarian." In it he easily reached the conclusion that the status of the law librarian was then at a low ebb in the esteem of the general public, and that although a knowledge of at least three sciences was helpful in their work, law librarians as a class do not possess, nor pro-

fess to have, the special knowledge required of a "profession" within the accepted definition of that term. He questioned also whether law librarians as a class at that time had the professional spirit, another requisite if we can claim to be in the professional class, the spirit of self sacrifice and devotion in cases of necessity or emergency. If, then he asked, there is no hope that the future law librarians will have an opportunity to acquire that knowledge in an educational institution, how are we to make law library administration into a profession which will be known and recognized as such by the general public? The answer was through self education, co-operation and cultivation of a professional spirit among those already in the work, each contributing his special knowledge for the benefit of all. He suggested that the "*Index and Journal*" are to have a part in accomplishing that result and it needs no gift of prophecy to be able to state that they will speedily do for us what the A.L.A. has accomplished for the general librarian."

Fifth Annual Meeting

The headquarters of the fifth annual meeting were in the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island overlooking the straits between the Great Lakes in Northern Michigan. Theodore W. Koch, historian of the University of Michigan, gave the welcoming address and John E. King, member of the executive committee, the response, which is of interest here because it states briefly and accurately the feelings of many of the members toward the Association at that time and amounts to

a report of progress. It is in part as follows:

"It does not make an essential difference where this association meets, since the boon companionship, the community of interest, and the expectation of a profitable session always ensure a successful convention of the American Association of Law Libraries. Probably there is no other organization of fellow-workers covering a territory embracing practically all of the continent of North America where there are closer bonds of personal friendship and mutual esteem. We have general problems that are similar in Boston, in San Francisco, in Canada. Our vocation, more than any other, offers opportunity for co-operation, and it happens that we are a happy family, interested profoundly in the general weal.

"The possibilities of law library work are becoming better understood, and we can afford to be proud of the fact that our day and generation has contributed materially to the advancement and progress of the legal storehouses of America. The success following the inception of this association, and the good work the association has accomplished in the brief period of its existence is alone worthy of note, and we freely acknowledge to the founders and pioneers of the movement a debt of incalculable gratitude. There were discouragements and reverses in the early days; there were seemingly insurmountable obstacles encountered; but they have all been met patiently and courageously, and out of the doubt and despair has come the glorious promise of assured success and permanency. We have fought

the battle bravely and recovered from all the ailments of infancy. With maturer strength and larger experiences we may justify the hope that the association is ready for the responsibilities and the burdens that come with the vigor of manhood."

George S. Godard, the third president of the Association, was a graduate of Wesleyan University, which conferred upon him in later years the honorary degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Literature. He also studied at Northwestern University and Yale Divinity School, receiving from the latter the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1895. After serving as assistant to the state librarian of Connecticut from 1898 to 1900 he was promoted to the office of state librarian and continued therein until his death in 1936. One of his first tasks was indexing a large amount of unindexed material which he found in the library. He was an early member of the American Library Association and of the National Association of State Libraries. His loyalty to those associations caused him to hesitate about favoring a new library organization, but he became a member of the A.A.L.L. soon after its organization and joined enthusiastically in its work.

Mr. Godard's service to the Association continued throughout his lifetime. He was for many years chairman of the joint committee on national legislative reference service and was a member of the important committee on *Index to Legal Periodicals* and *Law Library Journal*.

The library which he administered grew under his capable direction to be an exceptionally complete and

important general library, embracing documentary and historical material. Law was only one department and yet he was always interested and active in the work of the A.A.L.L. as well as in the other library associations. He could truthfully be termed a "gentleman and scholar," was often called upon to act as toastmaster and always carried off the part with genial dignity and polish. In one of the memorials to him in the *Law Library Journal*, it is stated that: "His profound loyalty to his profession was shown when, in spite of illness, he went to the meeting in Denver in June 1935, and presided as toastmaster at the joint banquet and thus kept unbroken a record of thirty-five years of consecutive attendance at annual meetings." (29 L. Lib. J. 42)

Sixth Annual Meeting

This, the first meeting on the Pacific coast, was held at Pasadena, California, in May, 1911. M. J. Ferguson, law librarian of the California State Library, gave the address of welcome. President Godard responded briefly.

The minutes state that President Godard addressed this meeting and that Mr. Small addressed it on "The Organization and Purposes of the Association," but these addresses do not appear in the printed reports.

Seventh Annual Meeting

The first meeting of the Association to be held in Canada was at Ottawa, June 26 to July 2, 1912, with headquarters at the New Hotel St. Laurien. The Honorable H. H. Bligh, K.C., librarian of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada welcomed the

Association and invited the members to visit his library.

Responding to the address, President Godard recalled the time not many years previous when each librarian was all alone in the world, his thought, life and work all centered within the walls of his own library, his problems to be met and solved by himself alone; each library was a separate entity with a pronounced personality which had to be studied before it could be understood and then was almost certain to be found wanting. He spoke about the great improvement that had been brought about by our great organizations, such as the A.L.A., the N.A.S.L. and the A.A.L.L. National conventions which such organizations hold, he declared, are necessary to a proper understanding and development of any line of work which extends throughout the length and breadth of our land and where the perfection of the entire work depends upon the efficiency and faithfulness of each individual connected therewith.

Franklin O. Poole, who succeeded Dr. Godard as president of the Association, had been the secretary and treasurer, and incidentally business advisor of the Association from its beginning in 1906. He came from the family of indexers who produced Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature* and took naturally to librarianship. He graduated from Harvard in 1895 and was appointed an assistant the next year in the Boston Athenaeum Library, where he compiled an index of the Washington collection of catalogs of the Athenaeum. He was assistant editor of the third supplement to

Poole's *Index*. He became assistant librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1902, was appointed librarian of the Association in 1905 and advanced to manager a few years later.

Eighth Annual Meeting

This meeting was held in June of 1913, at the Hotel Kaaterskill in the Catskill Mountains in New York State. It was a somewhat out-of-the-way spot and the accommodations turned out to be very inadequate and disappointing. Mr. Frank B. Gilbert of the New York State Library, scheduled to give the welcoming address, was unable to be present and sent a telegram instead.

President Poole addressed the Association briefly, suggesting material to be included in the *Journal*, such as a list of local practice and form books, references to court rules of the highest state courts; recommended taking more pains with the *Journal*, making it more readable so that people will subscribe for the sake of the *Journal* alone.

There were lengthy discussions relating to classification, subject headings and cataloging, whether the West system should be used, also about the *Index* and *Journal*, getting the numbers out on time, and our relations with the A.L.A., subjects which are not within the scope of this article.

However, in the report of the committee on legal bibliography, presented by Mr. Small, there is the following paragraph which is interesting as showing his appraisal of the Association and the progress it was making or had made up to that time:

"As yet we are in a formative state;

our aims and objects are not yet attained. Pleased as we may be and proud as we are of the splendid progress made through the efforts of the Association, yet we must be vigilant and alive to the new ideas of our members, even though, when advanced, they may appear to be visionary and impracticable. Ofttimes so-called visionary ideas may be helpful for good in arriving at a solution of some of the perplexing problems we are here to solve. As an organization, we have ever been known as one of the aggressive and progressive allied bodies of the A.L.A. We have held sessions on slight pretext, in season and out of season. For this we are in the vanguard of progress and ere long the law libraries of this land will stand side by side with equal greatness and efficiency to the other branches of library work."

Ninth Annual Meeting

Place of meeting: Washington, D. C., May 25 and 26, 1914, with headquarters at the Ebbett House, said to be "one of the large and centrally located hotels." There were no preliminaries, no address of welcome and no response.

President Poole opened by listing the places where previous meetings had been held. The Association had met at the same time and place as the A.L.A., each time at a summer resort, he said, and there came up here, for the first time, an intimation that this practice had not proven entirely satisfactory. He said "The American Library Association has begun to be of the opinion that the meetings of the combined associations should be held

in the larger cities. The experiences at the Kaaterskill, where there was only one hotel and where so many really suffered for lack of proper accommodations, food, etc. was the deciding consideration."

It would not be fair to leave Mr. Poole's administration as president without paying him a tribute which he richly deserves. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of his services to this Association. As secretary and treasurer from 1906 to 1911 he was not only the careful keeper of the records and accounts but a wise business advisor. His reports were always crisp and to the point,—no wasting of words. Then after serving ably as president for two years he was active on committees, and in the counsels of the Association, always present at the meetings, and from 1923 to his death in 1943 was chairman of the committee on *Index to Legal Periodicals* and *Law Library Journal*. Under his guidance both the *Index* and *Journal* were developed into indispensable tools for law librarians. In addition to that he possessed a good humored, warm and friendly personality which endeared him to all. Everyone of us who knew him personally was enriched and gladdened by a friendship which cannot soon be forgotten.

Elias J. Lien, though not a charter member, joined the Association early and was present at the third meeting in 1908. He was assistant librarian of the Minnesota State Library from 1904 until 1911, when he succeeded Mr. King as librarian. He ranked high in that position, being an earnest student both of books and of library methods. He left the library in 1921 to practice

law. He received both LL.B. and LL.M. degrees from the University of Minnesota Law School.

Tenth Annual Meeting

This, the second meeting on the Pacific coast, was held in Boalt Hall, of the University of California in Berkeley, June 3 to 5, 1915. Robert C. Owens of the San Francisco Law Library gave the welcoming address, and George S. Godard the response.

In addressing the Association, President Lien said, in effect, that although 10 years is a short time in the life of an organization like ours, it is still long enough to furnish a criterion of its usefulness. By meeting together and discussing ways and means of doing library work, he said, we have learned efficiency by comparing methods; have made it evident that librarians are or ought to be members of a profession rather than job holders. As a result more is expected of us and the up-to-date law library must now be more than a mere collection of books,—it must be a storehouse of *available* information, in order to meet the ever growing demand for information on legal, legislative, economic and social questions. (L. Lib. J. 8: 11).

Eleventh Annual Meeting

At the next annual meeting at Asbury Park, New Jersey, in June, 1916, there were no preliminaries,—no welcoming address or response. President Lien reminded the members "that the Association is just what we make it, that its usefulness depends wholly upon the interest we, as members, take in it, and upon the work we are willing to do for it and for each other."

He also mentioned a new development of interest to law librarians, that whereas a few years ago it was legislation, "the newest development is the interest in and demand for decisions of boards, commissions and administrative offices." He noted that the *Index* then covered 60 legal periodicals and that the Minnesota State Library subscribed to 89, all relating to law, legislation or administration. He followed with a brief note on early legal periodicals and noted how the *Index* has brought all legal periodicals into more common use.

Luther E. Hewitt of the Philadelphia Bar Library was the next president. After attending the Philadelphia public schools and graduating from high school he studied law in a lawyer's office and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He was then employed as law Clerk to Judge Penrose of the Orphans Court. He was appointed librarian of the Philadelphia Bar Library in 1892 and continued as such for slightly over 40 years until his death in September, 1932. Because of his gentleness and modesty he was apt to be underrated, but he was one of the most able, loyal and hard working members of the Association, always with something wise and helpful to add to the discussions.

Twelfth Annual Meeting

In opening the twelfth annual meeting at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1917, after paying appropriate compliment to the state of Kentucky, its resources, great men, etc., Mr. Hewitt reviewed some of the accomplishments of the Association during the first 10 years of its existence. He mentioned

first, as "one of the most effective accomplishments," the fraternal feeling that had developed among the members. "Now we all have confidence," he said, "that we have friends in every part of the Union, and whether we would seek advice as to legal literature in the North, South, East or West, we know to whom to write by reason of this acquaintance that has developed, and we are always sure of a good, favorable reply."

Next he spoke of the *Index* and *Journal* and its value, that it was under intelligent, able leadership which had been brought about by Miss Woodard, the editor, and others, "a thing in which we can take pride."

Another accomplishment, he said, was the "preparation and publication by the Library of Congress of the Tentative List of Subject Headings, a most important work, in which it had the assistance of this association both officially and by members in their private capacity." He referred to the influence of Mr. T. L. Cole, "a great scholar and bibliographer," in urging reprints by the various states of their early session laws.

Mr. Hewitt then ventured a look into the future. "There must be in the future a more scientific study of law library cataloging," he said. He anticipated that the present card system is not a permanent system because one will be invented that will have the advantages of the printed book. He predicted there would be a greater study of library equipment, some new mechanical conveniences will be devised, special tables to facilitate study, etc. There was one idea he thought would never be worked out, i.e., a little gym-

nasium in which a person could exercise and "stimulate his brain power."

Therein is contained the germ of a wonderful idea! What student, lawyer, or judge has not at times longed for some method of "stimulating his brain power"? One can hardly imagine a punching bag in a corner of the library, but put it off to one side in a nearby sound proof room, and there you have it! Must we always be compelled to resort to the old hard way of prolonged and persistent application, and concentration? Heaven forbid! Mr. Hewitt may have been speaking half humorously but it's something to consider.

He was a splendid person, a good friend. The eloquent peroration at the end of his address proves him to have been the sincere and genuine patriot and scholar all his friends knew him to be.

Edward H. Redstone of Boston was chosen president at the 1912 annual meeting. He had a wide and varied library experience. At age 20 he became an assistant in the Harvard Law School Library and was appointed librarian of that library in 1913. Six years later he was appointed state librarian of Massachusetts. After 17 years in that position he resigned to join the staff of the Boston Public Library and remained there the balance of his life.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting

At this meeting, held at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 3-5, 1918, President Redstone addressed the meeting, but the address is not reported in the minutes. There were three sessions, two of the A.A.L.L. and

one joint session with the N.A.S.L. The entire record of the meetings, including committee reports, takes up less than six pages of the *Journal*, this brevity resulting, probably, from war-time conditions.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting

At the fourteenth annual meeting, held at Asbury Park, New Jersey, in June of 1919, President Redstone's address was an after-war talk, dealing with national affairs, reconstruction, economics, inflation, etc. He did not touch upon library matters. After the presentation of an interesting paper by Mr. Hewitt on Pennsylvania Side Reports, a discussion arose on the subject of bibliographies and check lists of journals and side reports generally. This resulted in a motion "That a continuing committee be appointed to prepare a check list of all legal journals and periodicals of all the states," which was carried.

Frederick C. Hicks was the next president of the Association. He is so well known to all law librarians through his books on legal bibliography and subjects relating to the law, and is so loved and respected by many of us who have known him personally, that it seems hardly necessary to say much about him here. He received his Ph.B degree from Colgate in 1898; was an assistant in the Library of Congress, 1898 to 1904; LL.B. from Georgetown University in 1901; A.M. from Brown in 1907 and from Yale in 1928; Litt.D. (Hon.) Colgate, 1922; practiced law 1904-1905; various library positions 1905-1910; superintendent of reading room and assistant librarian Columbia University 1911-

1915; librarian 1915-1928; also professor of legal bibliography and of law; Phi Beta Kappa; editor and author of several books, most of them familiar and useful to law librarians.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting

Place and time: Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 2 to 7, 1920.

In his opening address to the Association as president, Dr. Hicks declared it to have been unquestionably "a work of constructive statesmanship when through this Association the law library interests of the country were organized.

"Lost in a horde of general library interests," he said, "the important needs of this particular group had long been overlooked." Since this was another five year milestone in the history of the Association, President Hicks appropriately reviewed some of the results accomplished. He paid tribute to the *Law Library Journal*, to the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and to the work of the committees which have "solved or sought to solve many of the troublesome problems common to those who administer and use law libraries,"—all of which, he said, "is an impressive array which the Association may view with pride."

Although the fruits of our labor have been good, he maintained, we should not be content, "because our cause is a living task, replete with opportunity," there is work ahead and to approach more nearly our desired goal a larger membership is necessary, and a larger subscription list to the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, which he said was not a money-making project

but a profit sharing affair. He proceeded to show that with the then membership of 119 and 203 *Index* subscribers, "even in our library field there is great opportunity for expansion," that the general field had scarcely been entered, "nor have we as yet attracted any large part of the legal profession." He advocated a more vigorous marketing of the intellectual wares our Association is producing.

Increased membership being important, to make joining the Association easier and more attractive, he recommended two changes in the constitution,—(1.) eliminating the provision that new members "may be elected to regular membership by the executive committee;" and (2.) the requirement that the unit of voting should be the library, not the individual. He deemed this undemocratic and not in the spirit of the Association, since for the most part librarians, not libraries, pay dues, therefore the unit of voting should be the individual.

He recommended that steps be taken to increase the membership by dividing the country into districts with a district chairman over each, whose duty would be to invite every law librarian in his district to become a member, to stimulate local interest in library matters, to bring the *Index* to the attention of possible subscribers, to suggest cooperation by avoiding unnecessary competition in book buying, by exchange of duplicates and exchange of information concerning accessions; and to suggest speakers and topics for annual programs so that the needs and interests of each locality would be represented. As a slogan he suggested "Every law librarian a mem-

ber; Every member a law library subscriber!"

He further suggested stimulation of interest in committee work of the Association. "This Association can, if its members wish," he said, "produce useful results by means of its duly-appointed committees."

President Hicks then put forward in considerable detail "A program for the future," of which we can give only the barest outline:

1. The study of law library economy as distinguished from general library exchange.

2. The law library history of the United States as also of the British Isles and British dependencies, being almost entirely unwritten, "it might well be a prime purpose of this Association to stimulate the publication of historical sketches of individual libraries in order to provide the material for a general work.

3. Take an active interest in the training of law librarians; bring this need to the attention of the library schools with emphasis on the need of special training and the need that already exists.

4. Continue the preparation and publication of legal bibliographies and as minor projects annual lists of (a.) reports of libraries (b.) printed catalogs and (c.) the writings of law librarians.

5. The future of the *Index*, Cumulative editions etc.

6. The *Journal*, extend it "so that it may represent every phase of our work and appeal to all users of law books."

At the close of his address Mr. Hicks said that in some ways the general library has far out-stripped the law

libraries,—in popular appeal, in financial support, in professional training, in *esprit de corps*. He noted a natural tendency, on the one hand, for us to "draw apart into a more or less splendid isolation; and on the other hand, for other librarians to think of our Association and our particular calling as something apart." He appealed to us to combat those tendencies and cling to the truth that we are librarians first and law librarians second, and that no great library movement can come to pass without affecting us directly or indirectly. "Let us see to it that these movements feel the impress of our own thought and that to some extent they are molded to our needs."

There can be no doubt that Mr. Hicks' ideas and his appeal strongly influenced the future course of this Association's development.

Entertainment, First Dinner, etc. The Colorado Springs meeting was notable for offering more than the usual amount of recreation and entertainment; informal dancing every night from 10 to 12 at the Antlers Hotel; tennis and golf; a trip up Pike's Peak by cog road or auto, and other scenic tours.

It was also notable for the first dinner meeting of the Association, which was put on at the Antlers Hotel with the cooperation of the hotel management. The minutes relate that the guests were seated around a "tastefully decorated" large oval table in the main dining room. President and Mrs. Hicks sat at the head of the table, and on either side of them were seated President Lien and Ex-president Ferguson of the N.A.S.L. Sixteen states and the Dominion of Canada were represented. "The suggestion

that a precedent should be established and such dinners become a regular feature of the annual conferences was met with enthusiasm."

Sixteenth Annual Meeting

Addressing the sixteenth annual meeting at Swampscott, Massachusetts, in June of 1921, President Hicks referred to the program he had outlined at the last meeting. He listed the valuable contributions to the *Journal* since then along the lines of law library economy, law library history, law library biography and legal bibliography. These were all matters for congratulation, he said, but there was still much to be done, and he added a new field "in which this Association should exert an influence, viz: training for law librarianship." In order to learn what had been done or what was contemplated along this line, he wrote to the library schools and learned from them that not one was giving training that it considered adequate preparation for law library work. A limited number of lectures were given in a few schools, and some practice work as an elective course. To a third question some schools answered they would add a course in law librarianship when the demand was sufficient to justify it. Personally, Mr. Hicks said, he would not be content until the importance of training for law librarianship is recognized by the best of the schools.

He then discussed "The Future of the Association," saying that it could not continue publication of the *Index* and *Journal* without a larger membership and subscription list; that the membership committees had worked hard under the leadership of Mr. Steb-

bins, but results were small compared with possibilities.

The report of the committee on *Index* and *Journal*, presented following President Hicks' address, suggested increasing the subscription price along with various methods of economy and even "turning the *Index* over to a law publisher, soliciting the aid of the American Bar Association," etc. which indicated this was a crucial year in the history of the Association.

Gilson G. Glasier was the next president of the Association, having been elected at the Swampscott meeting in his absence. His educational and experience background consisted of a high school education plus one year of pre-law school studies at the University of Wisconsin, then three years of study in the law school, ending in 1900 with an LL.B. degree. During the four years of study at the University and an additional four years after that he was private secretary to Justice R. D. Marshall of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, whose office was adjacent to the Wisconsin State Library, sometimes called the "Supreme Court Library." This was followed in 1904 to 1906, by a brief period of law practice. Late in 1905 he was offered the position of librarian of the Wisconsin State Library. Although this library had many features of a general state library, it was and had been for many years predominantly one of law. His service for the library began early in January, 1906, and one of his first tasks was the installation of a card catalog.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting

The seventeenth annual meeting was held at the Statler Hotel in Detroit, Michigan. Unfortunately and

much to his embarrassment the president was prevented from arriving at Detroit in time for the first session. As paid secretary and treasurer of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin, he was obliged to attend the annual meeting of that Association, which conflicted with the first part of the library meeting. However, his prepared address to the Association was read at the first session, and Vice President Mettee took over and ably presided at the first sessions.

The president's address reviewed briefly the very practical and forward-looking recommendations proposed by President Hicks at the two previous annual meetings. He urged further serious consideration of them and that definite action be taken along the lines suggested. One point emphasized was the stimulation of committee work, since so much of the work of an association with widely scattered membership must be done by committees. Next to be recommended were the following, in the order given: Continuation of the study of library economy; encouragement of the writing of law library history; development of the *Journal* by increasing the membership, etc.

Several interesting papers were presented but not all of them are preserved in the *Journal*. Much of the success of this meeting was due to the secretary, Miss Mary S. Foote of the New Haven County Library, and to Miss Olive Lathrop of the Detroit Bar Library, in assuming a large part of the burden of making local arrangements. Others who ably assisted were Miss Gertrude Woodard, Andrew Mettee, Ernest Feazel and Mr. Stebbins.

Andrew H. Mettee, the next president, graduated from the Baltimore City College in 1889 and from the University of Maryland Law School in 1891. Being under age 21, he had to wait a year before taking the bar examination. He was interested in library work as a student and assisted at the Bar Library during vacations. He was librarian of the Baltimore Bar Library for nearly 43 years until his death in 1933. He initiated the law division of the American Librarians' Association, served as its president for three years and was a member of its governing board. He was a charter member of the A.A.L.L. and one of the small group of 10 who were present at and took part in the organization meeting.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting

At the meeting at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in April, 1923, the welcome was orated in true southern style by Hon. John T. Castle, librarian of the Arkansas Supreme Court. One or two quotes from his address on that occasion will serve to illustrate both the style and warmth of his welcome:

"If it were possible for me to do so, I would assemble a great wealth of beautiful roses (including Marachal Niels), Geraniums, Chrysanthemums and forget-me-nots, gather a few lilies of the valley, pluck a few choice branches from the cedars of Lebanon, weave them into beautiful crowns, thickly set with glittering Arkansas diamonds, and place them upon your brows to tell the world you are the kings and queens of this country."

Also: "All Arkansas stands today facing you with outstretched arms, pleading for an opportunity to give

you at least one hearty handclasp and to tell you that the latch strings have been cast to the outside that you may come and go as your pleasure or convenience may dictate; and when your deliberations of the day are over, you may fall asleep in the arms of an engulfing friendship where you may securely rest as long as you may be induced to remain."

In responding to the address Gamble Jordan of the St. Louis, Mo. Library, poked a bit of good natured fun at his friend, calling him "John (Trumpeter) Castle" and declaring that one of his own slight forensic ability could not successfully break lance with one of such renown,—“a veritable ‘Roderick Dhu’, one blast of whose horn is worth ten thousand such as mine * * * and I know that there is not one of us here but who in future, when the question of who’s who in oratory is mooted, will proudly proclaim ‘our Castle is king alone.’”

President Mettee’s address to the Association bore a Latin title: “*Munia Curatoris Liborum Legalium.*” The first two paragraphs may serve to illustrate the style of his writing and the spirit he wished to instill in the minds of his hearers:

“We are assembled for the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Librarians as a part and parcel of the legal profession to undertake a conference about matters which vitally affect that calling.

“The spirit of this age does not make it an easy task for one to speak of the vision that looms before us. Reasoning has been prestoed into an indescribable racy circumstance which has beset the law and placed us in expectancy and, therefore, we are again

rejoiced to meet on ground which has reverberated with transactions that show a keen desire to know and set forth the sound principles of the law.”

His writings and long-time interest in the A.A.L.L. indicate that he entertained very high standards of law library service. That he had the “forward look” is shown by the following from his address at Hot Springs:

“The time has arrived to sound a call for:

1. Restatement of the Law—A Codex Universal of the English speaking peoples without citations save to record its sources;
2. A Digest Universal of all reports and decisions of the courts of the English speaking peoples;
3. A Table of Citations of all cases cited by the courts;
4. A Table of Citations referred to by the text-book writers;
5. A Cumulative Index of articles printed in the legal periodicals;
6. A Complete catalog of law books printed in the English language.”

That was a large order. There has been an approach to the realization of some of the ideas suggested. As to No. 1, we have the *Restatement of the Law*; as to No. 2, there is the *Century Digest*; No. 3, *Shepard's Citations*; and as to No. 5, the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. It may be doubted that the wide coverage suggested would be practical from a publisher's standpoint.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting

This meeting was held in “The Casino,” Saratoga Springs, N. Y., from July 1 to 3, 1924. We were welcomed by the mayor of Saratoga Springs, and

the response was by Mrs. Margaret C. Klingelsmith, of whom we will have more to say later on.

Mr. Mettee entitled his address at this meeting: "Authority Invested Stimulates the Usufruct." In one place in it he states: "The skeleton of laws governing any people must necessarily be so arranged that a formula can be used to find the law on correlated subjects else chaos will prevail." Also: "But to talk utopian makes one feverish, nevertheless it must be admitted that within the last two decades, with all the tools which have been invented for finding the law, and to facilitate matters, there is a confusion of the essence of the fundamental principles governing human activities and there remains to be accomplished the manufacture of that much needed and profitable accessory in our labors—cross reference of citation of cases and of subject matters." And later on he says: "The elaboration in classification of headings and the interspersing of numerous cross references, still leaves unaccomplished a *standard usable* form for finding and refinding the law."

He expressed belief that the Skeleton Index for Legislation would be a boon to the legal profession and a service to the public in general; also that "A book of synonymous legal words used in the various statutory law books, and pointing out which particular word is preferable for universal adoption, would find itself in most every law library and law office."

It may be that his language and ideas were somewhat utopian, but no one can doubt his sincerity.

Sumner Y. Wheeler was born in

Gloucester, Mass., October 13, 1884. After graduating from high school there in 1903 he entered Boston University School of Law and in 1906 received an LL.B. degree *cum laude*. In 1907 he entered the office of the U. S. District Attorney and in the same year was appointed assistant librarian in the Essex County Law Library. In 1911 he was appointed librarian of that library and served as such until he retired in 1953. He is still one of its directors. He joined the A.A.L.L. in 1911, served as treasurer in 1923-24 and as president 1924-26. While librarian of the Essex Law Library he served also as secretary of the Essex Bar Association for 30 years, and in 1954 was elected president of that association, a position he still holds. He has rendered important public and private service in many other capacities and now devotes his spare time to his duties as president of the Granite Savings Bank of Rockport, Mass.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting

This meeting was held at the Olympic Hotel in the beautiful city of Seattle, Washington, July 7 to 9, 1925. The address of welcome was given by Alfred H. Lundin, president of the Seattle Bar Association, and Mr. Small responded.

This being another five year anniversary of the Association, Mr. Wheeler's address appropriately reviewed and praised its accomplishments. The publication of our law quarterly alone, he said, justifies our existence. He emphasized the value of the annual meetings in affording opportunity for discussion of mutual problems and of social contact, "which

ought never be underestimated," the savings accomplished through the medium of exchange, etc. He called particular attention to the "splendid spirit which is being shown by the Harvard Law Library in opening its doors to all libraries of the country, inviting them to use its volumes and make use of its information." He urged the members to support the good work being done through the efforts of the officers and committees and mentioned particularly Mr. Hewitt's committee which was endeavoring to get passage of a bill by Congress to provide for publication of the proposed Index to State Legislation. He also recommended as a time-saving move the discontinuance of inactive or "dead" committees.

Entertainment. Members attending this meeting were given a free automobile trip about the city by the citizens of Seattle. There were two joint sessions with the N.A.S.L., one of them at the University of Washington; and on another afternoon all the visiting librarians were guests of the Pacific-Northwest Library Association at an outdoor luncheon on the campus of the university; and on that same evening there was a joint banquet with the N.A.S.L.

Twenty-first Annual Meeting

The twenty-first annual meeting was held at the Ambassador Hotel at Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 4-9, 1926. A cordial welcome was voiced by Hon. Robert H. Ingersol, vice chancellor of the New Jersey Court of Chancery. Mr. Godard, responding, said that for 26 years, without a break, it had been his good fortune to be

able to attend the meetings of this and allied library associations, and during all those years, whether in the north, south, east or west, "we have always been greeted by this spirit of welcome, cooperation and best wishes."

President Wheeler announced that, by request of the president of the A.L.A., the sessions of the law librarians would be cut from the usual three or four to two, so as to give the members of the A.A.L.L. opportunity to attend the special anniversary sessions of the A.L.A. For that reason he made his own address short. He thanked those who had contributed to the program and especially Mr. Hewitt for his services in securing the Hon. Hampton L. Carson as a speaker on the program, and especially for the success of his committee in securing passage through Congress of a bill to provide for publication of the Index to State Legislation.

This meeting was climaxed by a dinner at which approximately 55 members and guests were present.

John T. Fitzpatrick received his A.B. degree from Cornell University in 1909, studied at the Albany Law School and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1903. He was assistant in sociology, New York State Library, 1907; legislative reference librarian, 1913; law librarian, 1915-1930; lecturer at New York State Library School, 1913-1926; Albany Law School, 1915; served in the first World War. He edited the New York session laws, came to be recognized as an authority in this field and edited several annual editions of the New York Tax Laws, Village Laws, Selected Statutes, criminal and practice codes. He was active

as a member of the A.A.L.L. during the entire period of his tenure as law librarian of the New York State Library.

Twenty-second Annual Meeting

This meeting was held in Osgoode Hall of the Law Society of Upper Canada, in Toronto, Canada, June 21 to 24, 1927. The welcoming address was by the Honorable William Renwick Riddell, Justice of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Canada. In it he gave an interesting historical review of the War of 1812 and the subsequent friendly relations between Canada and the United States.

President Fitzpatrick said in his address that the annual meetings "are primarily to let us renew our personal friendships, to resume the personal touch. The wisdom and learning presented here in papers and reports we can peruse with profit afterwards on the printed page. Not so our intimacies. So let us make the most of that. We are as widely scattered as the confines of Canada and the United States. Many of us meet only at these meetings; some of us meet on occasional travels when we are visited or visit others of our membership; some of us meet only by correspondence; others of our membership never meet even in any of those ways. Even the officers hold their very infrequent meetings.

"We law librarians must not underestimate ourselves," he said. "The lawyers are the advisers to the people and to the courts. Remember that we are the advisers to the advisers. That they must rely on us to find the shortcuts to the law and to find the law most accurately."

Entertainment features at this meeting were: A luncheon tendered by the Law Society of Upper Canada, a sight-seeing trip through Toronto and vicinity as guests of the Carswell Company; and a joint banquet with the N.A.S.L., at which T. L. Cole of the Statute Law Book Company related interesting "Reminiscences of a Law Book Seller from 1874 to Modern Times;" and Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, chief of the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress explained the situation relative to the Index of State Legislation.

Twenty-third Annual Meeting

On May 29, 1928, the Association met for its twenty-third conference at the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Indiana. Dr. Paul V. McNutt, Dean of Indiana University, gave the address of welcome, and Mrs. Jessie A. Hoover of the Akron (Ohio) Law Library fittingly expressed the gratitude of the members for Dr. McNutt's hearty welcome.

President Fitzpatrick expressed gratitude to Miss Rowena U. Compton, of the Indiana School of Law, for her assistance in making the local arrangements for the conference; to Dr. McNutt for coming some distance to welcome the members; to Miss Lucille Vernon, secretary-treasurer, who "bears the brunt of our burden," and to Dr. Wire for his part in the program.

This number by Dr. Wire was unique. It was entitled "Leather Preservation Processes—A Clinical Demonstration." Each member was requested to bring to the conference a small leather bound book, preferably in sheep binding "to be used in the demonstration," "also a piece of para-

fin paper to wrap said book in after the agent is applied." In order to avoid the inconvenience of bringing the books, Miss Compton volunteered to have enough there for demonstration purposes.

Entertainment: At the close of the conference there was a banquet, held jointly with the N.A.S.L., over which George S. Godard presided as toastmaster. Mr. S. D. Klapp of the Minneapolis Bar Library gave the principal address, entitled "The Drama of the Law Library," which was said to be "A gem of delight." Sixty-nine guests were present at the dinner.

Features not mentioned in the record, but remembered by some, were strolls through "Pluto's Garden," adjacent to the hotel, gazing into the crystal ball, and visits to some of the nearby gambling parlors, which were running wide open, where some of the less timid ones risked a few silver dollars at the roulette wheel, dice machines and other devices.

Frederick W. Schenk was one of the original group or organizers who met at Narragansett Pier in 1906. He was active from the beginning, particularly as editor of the *Index and Journal*, and gave much time and valuable service toward bringing about their publication. He was one of the first law librarians to receive formal library training, having taken the course offered in library work at Amherst. His library experiences began in 1897, as librarian of the Boston YMCA and later at the Northwestern University Law School, a position he held until 1900 when he became cataloger in the Harvard University Law School Library. When Joseph Beale left Harvard to become Dean of the

University of Chicago Law School he took Schenk with him to organize the school's library, which he served as librarian until 1933. While at Harvard and at Chicago he took numerous law courses and is believed to be the first law librarian to have both library and law training. He was chosen president of the Association at the Toronto meeting in 1927.

Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting

The twenty-fourth annual meeting was held at Washington, D. C., in May of 1929. After calling the meeting to order President Schenk emphasized the inspiration to be gained from personal contacts and environment. With that object in view the program had been arranged to consist mostly of round table discussions so that members might exchange points of view.

The meeting was unique in that members were welcomed to the city of Washington, not once, but five times, by each of five leading law librarians of that city, namely, Mr. George Kearney, librarian of the Department of Justice; Miss Mary Alice Matthews, librarian of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Mr. Miles O. Price ("not a law librarian"!) librarian of the U. S. Patent Office. Mr. John T. Vance, law librarian of Congress, then introduced Mr. Roland Williamson, assistant in charge of the Law Library of Congress and the Supreme Court in the Capitol, and Miss Olive M. Jack, assistant of the Law Library of Congress. Mr. Vance then added his emphatic welcome, "and after dwelling somewhat on the foreign law collections in the Library of Congress, vis-

ualized the future of this great national law library."

President Schenk then called upon "our silver tongued orator from Louisiana" to respond for the Association. That, of course, could be none other than Miss Alice M. Magee. Needless to say the response vindicated President Schenk's good judgment in selecting her to speak for the Association.

There were five very full and interesting sessions at this meeting, devoted principally to committee reports and round table discussions, dealing with such subjects as: State Law Index; Subject Headings for Law Libraries; Loose-leaf Services; Lists of Memorials in Court Reports; Problems of Law School and Bar Association Libraries, etc.

Other Founders

Attempt has been made in the foregoing to tell something of the educational and experience background of the presidents of the Association during the period covered, and to show by a review of their messages at the annual conferences some of the problems faced and the spirit with which they met them. Their work and influence were important, especially because of their positions of leadership, but there were others in lesser positions who aided substantially in promoting the growth and welfare of the Association. It would be unfair to omit them entirely. It is regrettable that limited space permits mention of only a few of the more outstanding ones:

Dr. George E. Wire, of the Worcester County (Mass.) Law Library, was

a charter member, present at the organization meeting, always an active, loyal and helpful member up to the time of his retirement. His specialties were law library administration, book bindings and leather preservation, bar association reports, memorials to lawyers, tracking down phantom citations, etc. He was active on committees and contributed valuable papers and articles for publication in the *Journal*.

Dr. John H. Arnold, librarian of Harvard Law School Library, a charter member, present at the organization meeting. He took deep interest in the Association and offered wise counsel, but ill health and heavy library duties prevented him from actively participating in Association affairs.

Frank B. Gilbert, a charter member, active in the Association during his brief tenure as law librarian of the New York State Library, 1906-08; was a member of the first executive committee; chairman of the first committee to draft the constitution and of the first committees on indexing legal periodicals and on legal bibliography.

John E. King, a charter member, active in the Association during his tenure as librarian of the Minnesota State Library until 1911. He delivered the address of welcome at the Minnetonka meeting in 1908, and the response to the address of welcome at Bretton Woods in 1909, at which meeting he was made a member of the executive committee.

Mrs. Margaret Center Klingelsmith, librarian of the Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, the only woman charter member of the Asso-

ciation, and one of the first women in Pennsylvania to be admitted to the bar. She was present at the Minnetonka meeting and regularly attended later meetings, and was vice president in 1912-14. She contributed several fine papers for publication in the *Journal*.

Gertrude Elstner Woodard, librarian of the University of Michigan Law Library, joined the Association early and was a faithful attendant at the meetings. She was chairman of the first committee on exchange of duplicates, was vice president in 1911-1912, secretary in 1912-1917, and did splendid work as editor of the *Index and Journal* in 1916-1920, for which she was highly commended.

Harold L. Butler, librarian of the American Law Library, was an early member of the committee on *Index to Legal Periodicals*, was one of the board of editors and rendered valuable service as business manager of the *Index and Journal* during the early years.

Mrs. Lucille Vernon Clark, assistant in the Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, now a life member, efficiently handled the office of secretary and treasurer of the Association from 1924 to 1929.

SUMMARY

The Presidents and the Profession. From the biographical notes above it appears that a majority of law librarians were drawn from the legal profession. Nine of the 13 presidents were lawyers or had legal training. The other five possessed college degrees, library experience or other qualifications sufficient to compensate for lack

of formal training. There were other qualifications even more essential, perhaps, i.e., deep interest in or love for library work, realization for need of improvement in law library service, an enthusiastic approach toward raising the standards of that service,—a desire to build up a higher appreciation of its value both in the minds of the law librarians generally and in the minds of those whom they served. Those qualifications were inherent in those who served the Association officially in the early years. They believed that the work of the law librarian should be taken out of the "job" class and out of politics and raised to the level of a profession. Considerable progress was made along that line during the first 24-year period.

The Index and Journal. In spite of many difficulties the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and the *Law Library Journal* were improved and enlarged, placed on a firm financial footing and had come to be of inestimable value to the law libraries and to the legal profession.

The Annual Conventions. The holding of the annual meetings at widely scattered places, ranging from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the South, gave the members opportunity to visit areas new to them, of historical and scenic interest, to learn more about the great country we live in and make new friends.

The earlier meetings were devoted almost exclusively to business, little time being taken out for entertainment. It was not until the fifteenth meeting in 1920 that the first dinner meeting was held. Attendance at the

meetings averaged small; at one there were only 22, and 24 or 25 were not uncommon. This was conducive to closer acquaintance among those who attended regularly. Mention is frequently found in the record of the "close personal friendships" formed

at the meetings, the "fraternal spirit," the "spirit of cooperation," of "mutual esteem and goodfellowship," etc. Obviously that spirit was one of the most highly prized features of the annual conferences. May it always abide with this Association!



Members attending the Banquet at the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, June 28, 1940. Reading left to right, those seated at the head table are:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. George A. Johnston, | Washington, |
| Mr. Lewis W. Morse, Librarian of the Cornell Law School, | Dr. Eldon R. James, Librarian of the Harvard Law School, |
| Mrs. Eldon R. James, | Mrs. Arthur S. Beardsley, |
| Mr. D. L. McCarthy, Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada, | Mr. George A. Johnston, Librarian of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and |
| Dr. Arthur S. Beardsley, Law Librarian of the University of | Mrs. Lewis W. Morse |

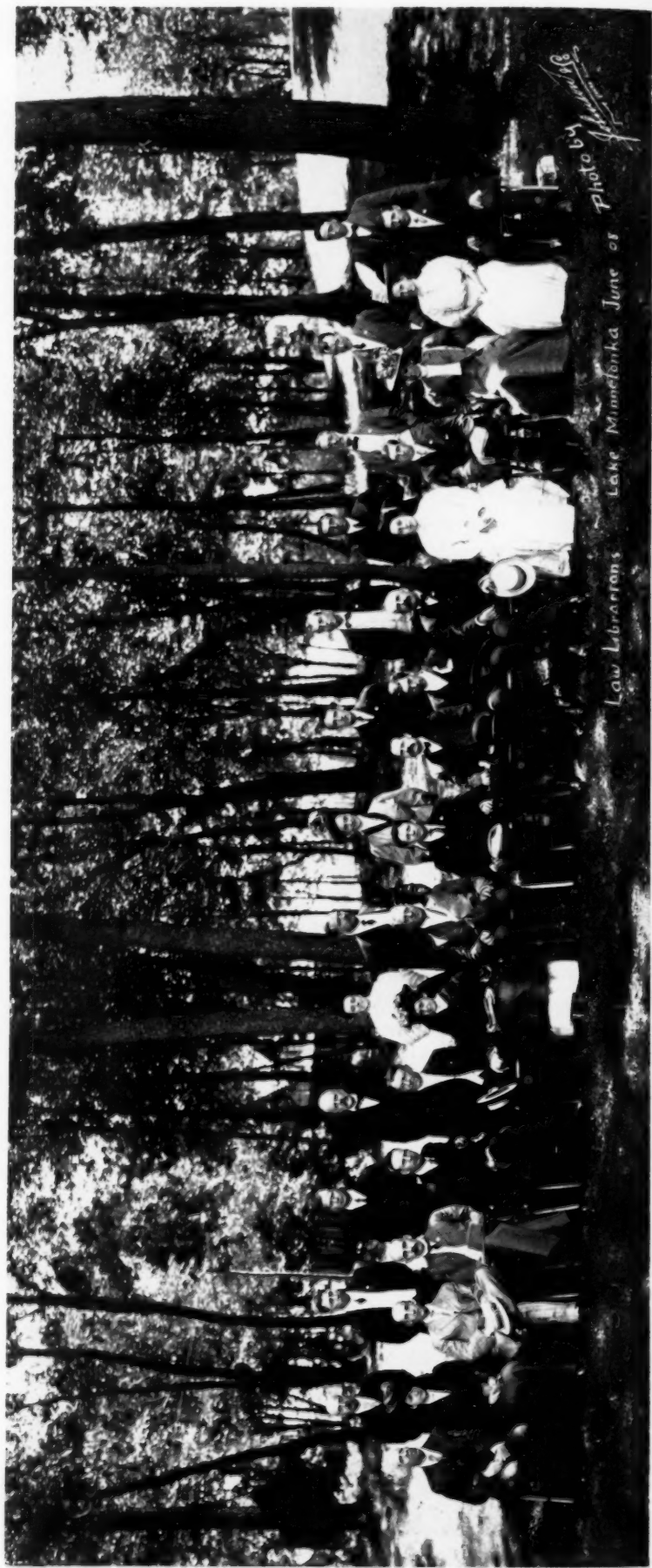


Photo by
Spencer

Law Librarians Lake Minnetonka June 1898

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES IN CONVENTION AT LAKE MINNETONKA, MINNESOTA

June 22-24, 1908

- Front Row:* A. H. R. Fraser, Librarian, Cornell Law School Library, Ithaca, N. Y.; Gertrude E. Woodard, Librarian, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Karl Ed Steinmetz, Business Manager, Index to Legal Periodicals, Chicago, Illinois; J. O. Field, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; John E. King, Librarian, State Library, St. Paul, Minnesota; James DeWitt Andrews (nonmember), Author, American Law, New York City N. Y.; Margaret C. Klingelsmith, Librarian, Biddle Law School Library, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. Willard Smith, Representative, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Franklin O. Poole, Librarian, Association of the Bar Library, New York City, N. Y.; A. J. Small, Librarian, Iowa State Law Library, Des Moines, Iowa; Frederick W. Schenk, Librarian, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Illinois; E. E. Willever, Librarian, Edward Thompson Company, Northport, L. I.; (later, librarian, Cornell Law School); Miss Ruth Smart (nonmember); Harold L. Butler, Librarian, American Law Book Co., New York City, N. Y.;
- Back Row:* Luther E. Hewitt, Librarian, Philadelphia Bar Library, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. A. Feazel, Librarian, Law Library Association, Cleveland, Ohio; (unknown); Roger W. Cooley (nonmember), Author, Briefs on Insurance; Mrs. A. J. Small; George S. Godard, Librarian, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. John E. King; C. R. Brown, Representative, Carswell Company, Toronto, Canada; E. W. Hildreth, Representative, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Harry Bongartz, Librarian, State Law Library, Providence, Rhode Island; T. L. D. C.; B. E. Brady, Representative, Cromarty Law Book Co., Toronto, Canada; M. L. Ferson, Librarian, College of Law, State University, Iowa City, Iowa.



Standing in front of the Supreme Court Building are the members attending the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 23-June 26, 1947.

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History of the American Association of Law Libraries

THE ROALFE PLAN AND THE MIDDLE YEARS, 1930-1942

HELEN NEWMAN

The Silver Anniversary meeting was called to order by President Frederick W. Schenk, law librarian of the University of Chicago, in the Hotel Biltmore at Los Angeles on June 24, 1930, with an address of welcome by the soft-spoken Robert Owens, librarian of the San Francisco Law Library, followed by felicitations from Thomas Robinson, librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library and William R. Roalfe, librarian of the University of Southern California Law School. The spirit of the occasion was expressed by A. J. Small throughout his address "Reflections" which he concluded by quoting these prophetic lines:

"Five and twenty years across our
path have sped;
We have reached the silver mile-
stone,
With its golden days ahead—
Days that are full of promise,
Bright days of golden hue,
May all that is good and joyous
Come with them, is my wish for
you."

Our first glimpse of the proposals of the Roalfe Plan, which came to

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partial fruition in the 1930's, is found in a letter written by him on September 11, 1930, to President Rosamond Parma (24 L. Lib. J. 60-63, April, 1931) in which he advocated that the Association have at least one or more full-time persons on its staff at a central headquarters "to encourage, augment and coordinate the work of all those engaged in law library administration and development." The letter contained specific suggestions including one to enlarge the *Law Library Journal*, another to publish a bulletin with lists of current legal literature; and urged that financial assistance be sought from a foundation.

These suggestions, among others, were fully discussed at a round table session held during the twenty-sixth annual meeting, June 23, 1931, in the Sterling Law Buildings of the Yale Law School (24 L. Lib. J. 151-163, October, 1931). It was here that the phrase "Roalfe Plan" was coined by John T. Vance, law librarian of Congress, as he rose to endorse with enthusiasm Mr. Roalfe's suggestions and to move that it be recommended to the Association that a committee be appointed to consider the proposals of the plan. Thereafter the committee on the expansion plan was appointed with Mr. Roalfe as chairman and John

T. Vance, Frederick C. Hicks, librarian of the Yale Law School, and Gilson G. Glasier, librarian of the Wisconsin State Library, as members.

The committee worked diligently during the Fall and Winter of 1931 and 1932 preparing an elaborate report with two appendices, A—Proposed Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws, necessary to implement the recommendations contained in the report and Appendix B—Libraries Supporting the Institutional Membership Plan. (25 L. Lib. J. 177-192, July, 1932). The report was presented for discussion at the Wednesday afternoon, April 27, 1932, session held during the twenty-seventh annual meeting at New Orleans, by Hobart R. Coffey, law librarian of the University of Michigan, in the absence of Mr. Roalfe. Ernest A. Feazel, librarian of the Cleveland Law Library, who presided said: "This is a matter that is of greater importance to the Association than anything else that ever has been before it, certainly since the early days of the Association, when we were considering the matter of starting the *Index to Legal Periodicals*."

In the course of the discussion, the desirability of expanding the *Law Library Journal* and separating it from the *Index to Legal Periodicals* was stressed and it was especially urged that the proceedings of the annual meetings be published promptly in one issue instead of in parts throughout the year. Helen S. Moylan, law librarian of the State University of Iowa, with her characteristic wisdom and directness said: "My main idea was to get the proceedings out in one number, right away." This

was done—The proceedings of the twenty-seventh annual meeting being the first to be published in one issue of the *Journal* (Volumes 25, No. 3, July 1932). Before the conclusion of the meeting the motion of Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, was adopted that the committee be continued, act in cooperation with the executive committee and that the report on the expansion plan be made a special order of business at the next annual meeting.

The *Law Library News* edited by S. D. Klapp, librarian of the Hennepin County Law Library, began publication with Volume 6, No. 1 (November, 1932) succeeding Fred Rosbrook's mimeographed *Law Library News*, the last number of which was Volume 5, No. 10 (October, 1932). In printed form, Mr. Klapp's *News* was published monthly, except during July and August and provided check lists of current legal literature which was one of the proposals of the Roalfe Plan. It also contained the check lists of "American State Reports and Session Laws, Exclusive of Side Reports." The last number published of the *Law Library News* was Volume 10, No. 8 (June, 1937). It was then merged into the *Law Library Journal* beginning with Volume 30, No. 4 (September, 1937).

Editor Klapp was tendered "a most hearty vote of thanks and appreciation" for his efforts in preparing and publishing the *News* as he presided as president of the association at the twenty-eighth annual meeting in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, October 16-20, 1933. This was a happy annual meeting held during beautiful

Fall weather and while that great colorful pageant—The Century of Progress—was still there for the members to visit and enjoy.

Miss Alice Magee, state librarian of Louisiana, and president of the National Association of State Libraries, presided at the opening meeting which was a joint session of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries held in conjunction with the fifty-sixth annual conference of the American Library Association. It was then that we first met William S. Johnston, who had recently been appointed librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, as he concluded a warm address of welcome to members of both Associations. A joint banquet was held on Wednesday evening, October 18, with Dr. George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, serving as toastmaster for the twenty-eighth consecutive year.

A round table discussion on the Roalfe expansion plan took place during the Thursday morning, October 19, session with Gilson G. Glasier as chairman. After a number of suggestions were made with respect to the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, the *Law Library Journal* and the *Law Library News*, it was voted that the committee be continued and report further at the next annual meeting.

John T. Vance, the newly elected president of the Association, asked this writer to give a report of the committee on the Roalfe expansion plan to the members of the council on library problems of the Association of American Law Schools.

This report was made on December 28, 1933, in Chicago. Special emphasis

was placed upon the dues for institutional membership and the deans were asked to give an expression of opinion as to whether or not their schools would subscribe to an institutional membership. An additional recommendation, suggested by Mr. Vance, to establish permanent headquarters in Washington was also made to the council. It was voted that the proposals should be taken up with the executive committee of the Association of American Law Schools. Accordingly, in May of 1934, Mr. Vance and your writer were invited to attend their meeting in Washington. The deans received the callers and proposals with cordiality but pointed out that they did not have the authority to make any formal recommendation since our own Association had not yet officially adopted the plan.

Greatly encouraged by the prospect of the support to institutional memberships by the deans of the law schools, Mr. Vance scheduled a round table on the Roalfe plan at the Wednesday, June 27, 1934, session of the twenty-ninth annual meeting in Montreal, Canada, with the hope that a formal recommendation would be made by our Association. Although an evening meeting, the session was well attended and provoked many thoughtful questions and answers. Fortunately, William R. Roalfe, author of the plan, was present to give in his effective way added facts to the discussion and confidence to the members. He said in part: "If I were not so interested in seeing this go over, I would not speak so at length, but it seems to me that we are now at the crossroads. This is a time such as comes in the history of any organiza-

tion that lives, a time when to stand still is to die. We must either go forward, or neglect our very great opportunity, and going forward only means healthy growth. I do not think we have to take any undue financial risk. The steps can be taken, one by one as the money becomes available." (27 *L. Lib. J.* 141, July 1934).

On motion of Eldon R. James, librarian of the Harvard Law School, as amended by Frederick C. Hicks, it was voted, unanimously, that the round table recommend to the A.A.L.L. that the incoming officers go forward with the Roalfe plan, in accordance with the proposals as to the transitional period, and that the permanent headquarters of the Association be established in Washington.

At the Friday afternoon, June 29, session, the resolution of the round table was adopted unanimously by the Association. Thus it was that in the Salle Doree in the friendly atmosphere of the Mt. Royal Hotel the first official step was taken toward implementing the Roalfe plan. Before the conclusion of the business meeting, Eldon James was elected president of the Association and was notified by cable as he and Mrs. James were then on the high seas en route to Europe.

Throughout the twenty-ninth annual meeting the members of the National Association of State Libraries and the A.A.L.L. enjoyed the cordial and informative addresses of distinguished members of the Montreal bench and bar, hearing at the joint banquet on Friday evening the Honorable E. F. Surveyer of the Superior Court of the Montreal District and the Honorable A. Rives Hall of the Court of Kings Bench.

The Association of American Law Schools soon gave its formal endorsement to the Roalfe plan voting at a business meeting in Chicago on December 29, 1934, to adopt unanimously the resolution approved that morning at its round table on library problems: "Resolved, that the Association of American Law Schools endorses the expansion program of the American Association of Law Libraries."

Also adopted at this time was another important action of the round table: "Resolved, that it is the opinion of the Association of American Law Schools that the Federal government should provide for the compilation, publication and indexing of existing Federal executive orders and regulations; for the current publication of new orders and regulations in an official gazette or otherwise; and for the publication at suitable intervals of compilations of executive orders and regulations in force, the resulting series of publications to be similar in character to the British Statutory Rules and Orders." (The Federal Register Act became law on July 26, 1935, 49 Stat 500, and the first number was issued on March 14, 1936.)

Into the bracing air of Denver, Colorado, went the members of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries to convene in joint session on Monday morning, June 24, 1935. The headquarters hotel was the Brown Palace while the ALA members met in the nearby Cosmopolitan. Miss Mabel Gillis, president of the National Association of State Libraries, opened the meeting in the Su-

preme Court Room in the State Capitol by introducing the Honorable Charles C. Butler, Chief Justice of Colorado, and Mr. Robert E. More, President-elect of the Denver Bar Association, who gave addresses of welcome, followed by a response from William R. Roalfe, law librarian of Duke University.

President Eldon R. James presided at the business meeting of the A.A.L.L. on Monday afternoon where memorials to Ernest A. Feazel, who died on March 18, 1935 and Edward E. Willever, law librarian of the Cornell Law School, who died on March 4, 1935, were read. The report of the president was then given, followed by the report of the secretary-treasurer and the reports of committees.

The next day the members enjoyed a delightful scenic drive through Big Thompson Canyon to Estes Park and returned by way of the Longs Peak route to visit the law library of the University of Colorado at Boulder and to be guests at the tea given by Dean and Mrs. James Grafton Rogers. Fortunate it was that the members had this respite in the outdoor beauty of Colorado because the following days were full with many indoor meetings which, however, were instructive and inspiring ones.

Addresses were made by our own members and by our hosts. Robert L. Stearns, member of the Denver bar and adviser to the section of legal education and admissions to the bar of the American Bar Association, charmed us with his talk, "Colorado—A Study in Frontier Sovereignty," at the joint session on Wednesday afternoon, June 26.

The Thursday evening session was

a real working-meeting held to discuss and vote upon proposed amendments to the constitution and By-Laws and to hear the report of the committee on incorporation. The purpose of these, of course, was to make a start at putting the Roalfe plan into effect. After much debate, the amendments were adopted except the one having to do with institutional membership which was referred to a special committee to report the following morning. Mr. James C. Baxter, librarian of the Philadelphia Bar Association and chairman of this special committee, talked with several of the members who were under the impression that institutional membership was compulsory. When they were told that it was not, a vote was taken and carried unanimously at the Friday morning session.

The report of the committee on incorporation recommending that the Association incorporate under the laws of the District of Columbia was then read and referred to the executive committee with power to act. The Association thereafter was incorporated in the District of Columbia on September 23, 1935, with the following incorporators for the Association: Richard C. DeWolf, assistant register of copyrights, Library of Congress; Miss Mary Alice Matthews, librarian, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Miss Helen Newman, law librarian, The George Washington University.

At the Friday afternoon session the members heard a fascinating address, "The Mining District Governments of the West: Their Interest and Literature" by Dean Rogers. This, together with Robert Stearns' address,

was reprinted as a "separate" from Volume 28 No. 3 of the *Law Library Journal* (July 1935).

Cambridge, Massachusetts, was selected as the place for the thirty-first annual meeting to be held in August, 1936, at the time of the tercentennial celebration of Harvard College. The American Bar Association's annual meeting was scheduled to convene in Boston the week of August 24 thus affording the members the opportunity to attend that meeting as well.

William R. Roalfe, who had been elected president with acclaim at the Denver meeting, prepared a splendid program. Addresses of welcome were given at the opening session on August 20 in Langdell Hall by James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, Robert G. Dodge, chairman of the reception committee of the Boston bar for the meeting of the American Bar Association and the Honorable Charles Thornton Davis, judge of the Land Court of Massachusetts. Samuel E. Thorne, law librarian of Northwestern University, gave the response to the addresses of welcome.

At the afternoon session memorials were read to two charter members, Dr. George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut for thirty-five years, who died in Hartford, Connecticut, on February 12, 1936, and to Dr. George E. Wire, librarian of the Worcester County Law Library from 1898 to 1929, who died in Worcester, Massachusetts, on February 23, 1936.

Frederick C. Hicks, chairman, gave a report of progress from the special advisory committee on the expansion

plan stating that a copy of the plan had been presented to the Carnegie Corporation of New York to be considered by its executive committee. Mr. Hicks said in part: "It is our hope that the Carnegie Corporation will be interested in our plan as a whole, for we feel that the funds for which we are asking [\$34,650.00] will make it possible to effect an ideal development of the Association under the Roalfe Plan. If the whole plan is not approved at this time, we hope that the Carnegie Corporation may be willing to assist us in carrying out some one feature of it, as for instance, the further development of the *Law Library Journal*."

The concluding business session of the thirty-first annual meeting was held on Saturday morning, August 22, in the Old State House in Boston in the room in which James Otis gave his great speech on the writs of assistance. Prior to the reading of the report on cooperation with the American Bar Association by Fred Y. Holland, chairman, addresses were given by William L. Ransom, president of the American Bar Association, Will Shafroth, director of the national bar program of the American Bar Association and George Maurice Morris, chairman of the general council of the American Bar Association.

The Saturday evening dinner at the Wayside Inn with Eldon R. James as toastmaster and Justice Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts as the principal speaker was warm and gay in the candlelight of that historic place in spite of the chill of the weather outside. Some of the members left im-

mediately following the dinner because it was necessary to return to their library posts. Many others stayed for the meetings of the American Bar Association the following week. The women members were grateful to the ladies hospitality committee of the Boston bar for placing in their hotel rooms as a welcome a genuine Boston bean pot filled with beautiful blue delphinium.

The executive committee of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, at its meeting held January 7, 1937, reviewed the application from the special advisory committee on the expansion plan for a maximum of \$34,650.00 and appropriated \$5,000 to the American Association of Law Libraries as a single grant toward support of its program. It was voted by the committee on *Law Library Journal*, approved by the executive committee of the A.A.L.L., that the funds obtained under this grant be used for the improvement and expansion of the *Law Library Journal*. The details of the expansion, including the initiation of new departments, are told by Mrs. Bernita Davies in her "History of the Law Library Journal" printed in this Golden Jubilee Issue of the *Journal*.

The first course in Law Library Service to be offered by any accredited library school was announced by Dean C. C. Williamson, director of University Libraries of Columbia University, in January 1937 to be given by Miles O. Price, law librarian of Columbia University, July 12 to August 30, 1937. The offering of this course was heralded as a notable milestone by leading law librarians and all others concerned with raising the standards of

law librarianship. (See recommendations in the Survey and Report of the Committee on Education for Law Librarianship, 29 L. Lib. J. 199, 211, and 219-222, October, 1936.) The importance of the course and the ones which followed through the years is best demonstrated by the success of Mr. Price's graduates, many of whom hold outstanding law library positions today. They will gather to pay tribute to him at a testimonial dinner to be given in his honor in Philadelphia on Sunday evening, June 24, 1956.

An all day Institute on Law Library Administration was a special feature of the program of the thirty-second annual meeting held in New York City June 21-26, 1937. Olive C. Lathrop, librarian of the Detroit Bar Association Library, presided as chairman of the Institute on Thursday, June 24, in the Hotel Roosevelt. Papers were read by Lewis W. Morse, law librarian of Cornell University, on "Book Selection" and by Bernita J. Long, law librarian of the University of Illinois, on "Order Routine." Michalina J. Keeler, assistant librarian of the Hartford Bar Library, presented a paper entitled "Publicity for Law Libraries." Thomas S. Dabagh, law librarian of the University of California, spoke on "Elementary Considerations Regarding Classification for Law Libraries"—a topic which provoked considerable discussion.

Frederick C. Hicks, the retiring chairman, in giving the report of the advisory committee on the expansion plan suggested that the present committee be discharged and that "a new committee be appointed to keep alive those phases of the expansion program

which are not taken care of by other committees, and it is my personal belief that the best person to take up that work and promote the general idea is the author of the plan itself, Mr. William R. Roalfe." President Fred Y. Holland, librarian of the Colorado Supreme Court Library, thanked Mr. Hicks and his committee "for the tremendous amount of work they have done."

A long-to-be-remembered recreational event of this annual meeting was the boat ride from the Battery through the East River and Hell Gate up the Sound to Rye Beach where the members disembarked to enjoy a delightful luncheon at the Westchester Country Club.

At the close of 1937, the Association of American Law Schools, at its thirty-fifth annual meeting held in Chicago on December 29, amended its Articles of Association by adopting the recommended requirement that each member school shall have: "a qualified librarian, whose principal activities are devoted to the development and maintenance of an effective service." The adoption of this amendment was hailed as a signal victory for the many advocates of improved library service in the law schools of the country. The recommendation was first proposed in the report of the American Association of Law Libraries' Committee on Cooperation with the Association of American Law Schools presented at the thirty-first annual meeting in Cambridge (29 L. Lib. J. 138 at 140, October, 1936). In addition to the requirement with respect to a qualified librarian, amendments were adopted by the Association of American Law

Schools regarding the minimum contents of a law library. Formerly imposed as recommendations only, the minimum contents of a law library became requirements to be met by all member schools.

President James C. Baxter called to order the opening session of the thirty-third annual meeting in the Supreme Court Room of the Minnesota state capitol in Saint Paul on June 28, 1938. Addresses of welcome were given by Henry M. Gallagher, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota; James H. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Bar Association; and Miss Josephine Norval, assistant librarian of the Minnesota State Library. Lewis W. Morse, law librarian of Cornell University, responded to the cordial welcomes to the "Twin Cities." Then followed the reports of the officers and the committee chairmen.

William R. Roalfe, chairman of the committee on the expansion plan, reported that substantial progress had been made during the four years following the adoption of the expansion plan. He said in part: "Of the twenty-four proposals embodied therein, the Association has in only one instance not as yet taken any action either direct or indirect. With respect to a number of recommendations there has been complete compliance, and the others are, for the most part, reflected in established features of the Association's program." . . . "The only provision contained in the original plan with respect to which the Association has as yet taken no action, either direct or indirect, is the recommendation that the Association sponsor a general survey of law libraries in the United

States." The recommendations contained in the report were approved by the Association together with an appendix setting forth a plan for the establishment and operation of a book exchange. Pursuant to the resolution, the executive-secretary designated the University of California Law Library as the first exchange operator.

At the Wednesday morning session, Helen S. Moylan, law librarian of the State University of Iowa, gave the report of the special committee to study the use of microfilms for reproducing records and briefs in cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. After the Legal Microfilm Association was organized this project was commenced in the laboratories of the University of Chicago beginning with the 1938 term of Court and was continued until the 1950 term when Matthew Bender & Company began production of the microcard edition.

The members enjoyed a beautiful tour on Thursday afternoon visiting Fort Snelling, Minnehaha Falls, Lake Minnetonka and then were guests of the West Publishing Company at supper in the Automobile Club at Bloomington on the Minnesota River.

Great enthusiasm was engendered by the advance announcement that the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries would be held in San Francisco July 5 to 8, 1939. A happy group of the members boarded specially reserved Pullman cars of the Overland Limited in Chicago on July 1. Upon arrival in San Francisco on the morning of July 4 many spent a full day at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island.

President Helen S. Moylan opened the first session on Wednesday morning, July 5, and we rejoiced to hear Bob Owens again welcoming us to California as he did at the Silver Anniversary meeting in Los Angeles in 1930—but this time in his home territory in the City Hall of San Francisco. He said in part: "The achievements of this Association are now recognized by the legal profession as well as the law librarians who owe so much to its earnest and conscientious efforts. Nor should we minimize the value of the friendships formed at the annual meetings. They endure as long as our memory lasts." Mr. Owens then introduced Maurice E. Harrison, a trustee of the San Francisco Law Library, who extended his welcome. Arthur S. Beardsley, law librarian of the University of Washington, responded to the addresses.

"Social Science Material for Law Libraries" was the subject of the Institute on Law Library Administration held during the Wednesday afternoon session. The panel speakers were Bernita J. Long, law librarian of the University of Illinois; Clara Kilbourn, assistant law librarian of the University of California; and Harry Shriver, reference librarian of the Law Library of Congress; with Sidney B. Hill, assistant librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, presiding as chairman.

Then followed Mr. Roalfe's report of the committee on the expansion plan, with proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws having to do with the object of the association, officers, (including the change to president-elect from first vice-presi-

dent), chapters, and a new section to the by-laws creating an advisory committee on planning to take the place of the committee on the expansion plan. President Moylan presided graciously, handling the parliamentary details with skill and patience, resulting in the adoption of the various amendments and proposals.

After this arduous working session, the members were delighted that conveyances were waiting for them at the Hotel Empire to drive them to the Cliff House where they were guests of the Bancroft-Whitney Company at supper.

An especially instructive symposium on Local Law Library Service was held on Friday morning, July 7, with Thomas S. Dabagh, librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library presiding. The speakers were Anna M. Ryan, assistant librarian of the Eighth Judicial District Law Library in Buffalo; Arie Poldervaart, librarian of the New Mexico Law Library; Sidney B. Hill who spoke on "Local Bar Association Activities and Services as Exemplified by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York"; and Herbert V. Clayton, law and legislative reference librarian of the California State Library, who gave an account of the California County Law Library System.

A progress report from Dennis A. Dooley on the WPA project of indexing state bar association reports in the Massachusetts State Library was read at the concluding business session on Friday afternoon by Lewis W. Morse, chairman of the special committee on indexing bar association reports and proceedings. It was voted that the As-

sociation proceed immediately with the publishing of the index. This important index covering bar association reports from the beginning through 1939 was copyrighted in 1942 by the American Association of Law Libraries and printed by Baker, Voorhis and Company.

Stanford University was visited on Saturday, July 8, after a beautiful trip down the Skyline Boulevard into the state park in Big Basin where the giant redwood trees were seen by many for the first time.

The names and biographies of the law librarians of member schools regardless of whether or not they were accorded faculty rank were included for the first time in the *Directory of Teachers in Member Schools* for 1939-1940 distributed at the December, 1939, meeting of the Association of American Law Schools. Former editions listed only those law librarians who were members of the law school faculties. Another important step in the cooperation between the Association of American Law Schools and the American Association of Law Libraries was the adoption by the AALS at its meeting in Chicago on December 30, 1939, of the recommendation that 10 inspectors for law school libraries be appointed to be available to the Association of American Law Schools as its representatives whenever the consideration of law school library problems may make this desirable and "it being further understood that such inspectors will develop suitable standards for law school libraries and personnel subject to the approval of this Association."

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of

the American Association of Law Libraries convened in Osgoode Hall on Wednesday morning, June 26, 1940, with President Arthur S. Beardsley presiding. The Honorable R. S. Robertson, Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario, gave the address of welcome which was responded to by Lewis W. Morse, law librarian of Cornell University. After a visit to the library and a luncheon in Osgoode Hall the Association resumed its session, meeting in the Tudor Room of the Royal York Hotel. The president called upon C. Ray Brown, general manager of the Carswell Company, who read the "History of the Carswell Company, Ltd.," which was most interesting and informative to all.

The report of the committee on list of law libraries prepared by Margaret D. Stevens, law librarian of the University of Arizona, chairman, was read at the Thursday morning session by committeeman A. Mercer Daniel, law librarian of Howard University. It announced a change in policy with respect to libraries to be listed. The executive committee, following its December meeting, had instructed the committee to include hereafter only those libraries having 5,000 or more volumes, except in cases where a library of less than 5,000 volumes was a member or had a staff member who held membership in the Association. From 1923 until 1939 the lists including all libraries of 1,000 volumes or more were published in the *Standard Legal Directory*, which ceased publication with volume 20 issued in May 1939. Beginning in 1940 the *List of Law Libraries in the United States and Canada* has been published

through the courtesy of the Commerce Clearing House, Inc., the first number appearing in December, 1940.

With a toast to the King proposed by Toastmaster Eldon R. James and a toast to the President of the United States proposed by George A. Johnston, chief librarian of the Law Society of Upper Canada, the annual banquet commenced at seven o'clock, on Friday evening, June 28. In his introductory remarks, Toastmaster James said in part as follows: "I am serious because I cannot help it. The situation is such that it arouses in me thoughts and feelings of a serious character, and I want to express them here." . . . "We are all inheritors of the common law, and the fact that we are inheritors of the common law binds us much more closely, I think, than we realize when we are thinking of such things as a common boundary and that sort of thing. We are deeply concerned with you, and you, I know, are deeply concerned with us. We think about many things in the same way. We serve the same gods.

"At this time in the history of the world our conceptions of justice according to law, the common institutions which we have inherited from the same source, are threatened in their ancient home as they have never been before in the history of the world. I want to express to our Canadian friends and hosts the feeling of solidarity which I know I feel and which I know that many others south of you feel, and I am very happy to have had this opportunity to give you this very feeble expression of it."

D. L. McCarthy, K. C., treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada and

president of the Canadian Bar Association, then gave his address, "History and Reminiscences of the Law Society of Upper Canada". Toastmaster James concluded the dinner meeting with these words: "I want to say just one word to our Canadian hosts. We have been deeply touched by your hospitality. We shall go from here on our various ways tomorrow bearing with us the happiest memories of your generous and friendly treatment of us."

Classification and Pay Plans was the principal topic at the round table conference on library problems held during the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in Chicago on December 27, 1940. Miss Alice Daspit, law librarian of Louisiana State University, read a paper entitled "The Value of Classification and Pay Plans for Law School Libraries with a Summary of the Work of the Joint Committee." This was followed by a discussion led by Philip Marshall, law librarian of the University of Wisconsin. William R. Roalfe then spoke on the "Relationship between the Work of the Committee on Classification and Pay Plans and the Work of the Joint Committee on Cooperation between the Association of American Law Schools and the American Association of Law Libraries."

"Carry Me Back to Old Virginia" by J. Stuart White of the Virginia Conservation Commission, published in the March 1941, number of the *Law Library Journal*, gave a brief review of the historic associations of Old Point Comfort and the Chamberlin Hotel where the thirty-sixth annual

meeting of the A.A.L.L. was scheduled to be held June 27 to June 30, 1941. A number of the members left Washington on Thursday evening, June 27, aboard the steamer Northland of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company arriving at Old Point Comfort the following morning. In the Yacht Room of the Chamberlin Hotel President Lewis W. Morse introduced Major Raymond B. Bottom, president of the Daily Press of Newport News, Virginia, who gave the address of welcome which was responded to by Sidney B. Hill, assistant librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Reports of the officers and committee chairmen followed.

Mrs. John Garland Pollard, secretary for membership of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, addressed the Friday afternoon session speaking on "Art and Citizenship." Ervin H. Pollack, general assistant in the Law Library of Columbia University, gave the results of a survey made on the manner of "Arranging, Indexing and Binding of the Appeal Papers of the Supreme Court of the United States." He pointed out that the replies to a questionnaire sent to 17 libraries "divided into the following groups: (1) The Citation System, which is used by six libraries; (2) The Index System, which is followed by two institutions, including Columbia; (3) Two libraries arrange their briefs alphabetically by the table of cases of each volume of the U. S. Reports; (4) The Docket Number System, which is the most popular, being endorsed by seven libraries."

Jean Ashman, law librarian of In-

diana University, presided as chairman at a panel discussion on book-binding problems held at the Saturday morning session. Pelham Barr, executive director of the Library Binding Institute, in speaking on the "Conservation of Law Libraries" said in part: "In its very nature, the law as an institution of democracy, is based on precedent and is therefore dependent on the records of the past.

"Therefore, in the case of law libraries, the need for preservation is not merely a matter of the degree—it is not simply that conservation is more important in law libraries than in others. From its very nature, the law library must preserve its collection in an entirely different spirit from that in any other kind of library."

Carroll C. Moreland, law librarian of the Michigan State Library, spoke on "The Importance of Binding in the Law Library" and Forrest S. Drummond, law librarian of the University of Chicago, gave a report on "The Possibilities of Pre-Binding."

After an all day sightseeing trip on Sunday to Williamsburg, Jamestown and Yorktown, the members convened that evening to enjoy the annual banquet held in the Chamberlin Hotel.

Sidney B. Hill, the newly elected president, presided as toastmaster and introduced the guest speaker J. Vaughan Gary, president of the Richmond Bar Association, who chose for his address the appropriate topic: "Our American Democracy."

In an atmosphere of tenseness but determination members attended the thirty-seventh annual meeting at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 22-25, 1942, which was the last convention held until 1945. There was a full program, arranged by President Hill, of addresses, committee reports, and panel discussions. At the concluding session on Wednesday afternoon, June 24, in a room in which a large poster was displayed reading "Every Minute Counts!" your writer gave a report on "A Decade of Progress Under the Roalfe Plan: 1931-1941" the preparation of which had been suggested by Layton B. Register, librarian of the Biddle Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the executive committee. The report is printed in full in the September 1942 number of the *Law Library Journal* (35 L. Lib. J. 419-422).

History of the American Association of Law Libraries

UP UNTIL NOW, 1943-1955

HARRISON M. MACDONALD

The War Years

The thread of our story—the life story of the American Association of Law Libraries—is here picked up in the midst of the war years. How much further back in our consciousness would these years have receded had a more satisfactory peace ensued! Then, to be sure, there was the cloud of war hanging over us, but that cloud was lifting perceptibly by 1943.

It is pleasant to record that the Association meanwhile was bearing its share in the war effort. Many of the younger members were in the services and the others at home were contributing, in many cases, significantly. The holding of the annual conferences was, of course, out of the question. For two successive years, 1943 and 1944, there were no annual meetings except those of the executive committees. It has always seemed a pity that such sterling presidents as Bernita J. Davies and Alfred A. Morrison should thus have been deprived of the privilege of conducting the annual meeting. And it is interesting, if futile, to speculate upon what contributions to the records might have been made had those meetings been held.

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It was inevitable that library attendance during that period, especially in the law schools, should reach an all-time low. Enrollments in many schools almost had attained the vanishing point. The writer must be pardoned for conjuring up the memory of an elderly professor, standing erect, delivering in loud voice his lecture on Roman Law to a single student.

Nevertheless, the work of the Association went on; officers were elected, committees were appointed and functioned, the *Law Library Journal* and the *Index to Legal Periodicals* were printed—in short, the staying powers of the organization were tested and not found wanting.

To indicate the varied uses made of law libraries in that period, especially those close to military centers, and to gain an insight into the effect of the war upon law libraries and their personnel during those years, the reader is directed to the report of the Committee on Law School Library Statistics, Helen Hargrave, Chairman, 36 L. Lib. J. 163.

Grateful, indeed, should be the members of this Association that the *Journal* carried on so successfully during the travail of war. Not only does it reflect that period, but, better still, it preserves an unbroken story of the

Association's work. Too, important articles and biographies, timeless in their nature, make an occasional backward excursion a pleasant and profitable adventure. On such a backward look one will encounter, for example, an admirable address by Laurie H. Riggs, "The Strange Career of Judah P. Benjamin," 36 L. Lib. J. 57. That volume, incidentally, marked a turning point in editorial policy. At the last previous annual meeting at Milwaukee, the question of continuing to publish legal lectures was warmly debated. The committee on the *Journal* later decided that such lectures on legal topics were not germane to the purposes of the *Journal*, however worthy might be the idea of its possible increased prestige in the eyes of the legal profession.

Some Events of 1943

Professor Frederick C. Hicks, librarian of the Yale Law Library, was honored by having an endowment fund named for him.

Helen Newman, associate librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States on February 15, 1943.

Dr. Eldon R. James was appointed law librarian of Congress. At a dinner party in Washington on April 22, 1943, pursuant to a resolution made at the annual meeting on June 21-23 preceding, Dr. James was presented by Helen Newman with an engrossed appreciation. His letter of response to Mrs. Bernita J. Long, president, was typically graceful.

Sidney B. Hill was appointed librarian and general manager of the

Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Carroll C. Moreland was appointed assistant librarian.

Christian N. Due retired as assistant law librarian of the Connecticut State Library on June 30. He had served on the staff since 1908 and received many tributes, including that of a joint senate resolution of the Connecticut legislature.

Two much-loved members died during 1943. Franklin O. Poole, librarian and general manager of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, died on February 6, 1943, and John T. Vance, law librarian of Congress, died on April 11, 1943. Both had served as president of our Association and both contributed greatly to its success. Their loss is still keenly felt.

1944 in Review

The war atmosphere persisted as 1944 was ushered in. Again the business of the Association was perforce carried on by correspondence and by the meeting of the executive committee which was held in Chicago, July 14-15. A strong slate of officers was nominated and elected, consisting of President William S. Johnson, librarian, Chicago Law Institute; President-Elect Miles O. Price, librarian, Columbia University Law Library; Executive Secretary and Treasurer Helen Newman, associate librarian, United States Supreme Court Library. On the executive committee were Alfred A. Morrison, librarian, University of Cincinnati Law Library (retiring president); Lucile Elliott, librarian, University of North Carolina Law Library; Gilson G. Glasier, librarian,

Wisconsin State Library; and Clara Kilbourn, assistant librarian, University of California Law Library.

Noteworthy among the Association's activities was the participation of Elizabeth Finley and Sidney B. Hill in the Council of National Libraries in its plan to carry out a program of aid to libraries in the devastated areas in Europe. Mr. Hill was appointed the representative of the American Association of Law Libraries on a joint committee for a book campaign for devastated and other libraries.

Another joint committee of several groups of library associations was then working on the matter of reproduction, distribution and preservation of important material issued by the government during the war. To that committee Major Lewis W. Morse was appointed as representative of our Association.

President Morrison's report sounded an urgent note for more adequate funds for the Association in order that its services might be expanded.

Although the compass of the *Journal* was exceedingly small during 1944, several admirable articles are found. The story of the Law Library of the United States Department of the Interior by Mrs. Huberta A. Prince, and that of the University of Washington Law Library, by Dr. Arthur S. Beardsley, still make interesting reading. There is also to be discovered an excellent biographical sketch of Frederick C. Hicks, then law librarian of the Yale Law School Library, by Lawrence H. Schmehl, with bibliography of books and articles by Professor Hicks.

Appointments and retirements in

1944 were few. Mrs. Harney F. Brunot (née Alice Magee) resigned her position as state librarian of Louisiana. Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher was appointed librarian at the University of Washington Law Library. Dr. Arthur S. Beardsley, former librarian, had resigned.

1945.

The year 1945 was indeed a happy one for the Association, for its annual meetings were resumed after an interval of two years. At the meeting of the executive committee, held in Washington, D. C., February 2 and 3, 1945, it was decided to accept the invitation of the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company to meet in Rochester, New York, on June 27 and 28. Permission to hold the meeting was obtained from the Office of Defense Transportation, "provided that not more than fifty persons attend."

The executive committee also discussed the financial situation of the Association and the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. An encouraging report as to both was submitted by Helen Newman, treasurer. On recommendation of Miles O. Price, it was voted to appoint a committee to study the subject-headings of the *Index*, Lawrence H. Schmehl, chairman. Upon conclusion of its study, the appointment was proposed of another special committee to raise funds for this purpose and for an assistant indexer.

Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting.

With President William S. Johnston presiding, the meeting opened its sessions on June 27, 1945. The address of welcome was made by Mr. William

F. Strang, a Rochester lawyer, whose felicitous and humorous remarks must have been greatly enjoyed. Lt. Col. Lewis W. Morse, then director of libraries, Judge Advocate General's Department, responded on behalf of the Association.

In addition to the reports of the officers and the regular committees, a paper entitled "What Are We Going to Do About Records and Briefs" was read by Dr. Eldon R. James, law librarian of Congress, followed by an extended discussion from the floor.

At the following session there was a panel discussion on "Law Libraries in the War," led by Lt. Col. Lewis W. Morse.

Carrying out, appropriately enough, the war-time flavor still prevailing, Sidney B. Hill at the next session gave a report on "Aid to Devastated Libraries in War Areas".

Several proposed amendments to the constitution were introduced by the committee which had been appointed to study the matter. A lively discussion followed. The principal amendment, establishing balloting by mail in election of officers, was finally referred to a new committee on the constitution "with wide discretionary powers" which was to take up the work of proposed amendments.

The annual banquet, held at the Rochester Yacht Club, apparently made up in enthusiasm for lack of the usual numbers. Dr. Eldon R. James was toastmaster, and the principal address, "The Genesee County", was made by Mr. George J. Skivington.

On the following day, Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Dennis entertained a number

of members at a garden party and reception at the Buffalo Country Club.

1945 in Review

Miles O. Price paid tribute in the *Journal* to Miss Elsie Bassett, in charge of cataloging in the Columbia University Law Library since 1916, who retired in November, 1944.

Helen Newman, the first executive secretary-treasurer of the Association, resigned her office. She had served since 1934. Also she had served as editor of the *Law Library Journal* from July, 1934, to November, 1942. Mrs. Helen M. S. Helmle was appointed to fill the vacancy of secretary-treasurer.

Frances Farmer was appointed law librarian of the University of Virginia July 1, 1945.

Samuel E. Thorne, who served in the war as lieutenant in the navy, was appointed librarian and assistant professor of law at Yale Law School.

Mrs. Josephine W. Smith was appointed state librarian of Minnesota. Ethel Kommes became assistant librarian.

Paul Gay was appointed acting librarian upon the retirement of Layton B. Register of the Biddle Law Library.

Deaths: Miss Laura A. Woodward, librarian of the Maryland Casualty Company, died on December 8.

Paul Dansingberg, state librarian of Minnesota, died on July 30.

1946—"Back to Normalcy"

In 1946, under the presidency of Miles O. Price, law librarian of Columbia University, the Association emerged from war restrictions and be-

gan to function at nearly full strength. At the meeting of the executive committee in New York, February 1 and 2, St. Louis was chosen as the place of the annual meeting.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting

At the Chase Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, the first session convened at ten o'clock. In his report, President Price spoke of the magnificent way the Association had come through the war period. The *Index* and the *Journal*, and particularly Jean Ashman's work as editor, were highly praised. The secretary-treasurer's report, too, was encouraging.

Lewis W. Morse then spoke of his work with the Judge Advocate General's Department of the army during the war, following which he introduced Mrs. Huberta A. Prince, who succeeded him as director of libraries, and Major Joseph Dainow, chief of the research branch, who presented interesting papers on the library and upon legal research in the department.

Such a wealth of reports, of papers, of round-table discussions occupied the four days that even enumeration is impossible here. Constitution revision, including mail balloting and membership dues, was fully discussed.

Two candidates for life membership were proposed by William S. Johnston: Robert Owens and Frederick C. Hicks. Both were accepted.

Continuing the series of "Who's Who in Law Libraries," Mrs. Bernita J. Long wrote a fine tribute to Helen Newman.

William R. Roalfe, Forrest S. Drummond, Stanley West and Louis Piacenza returned to their respective libraries after war-time service.

Dr. Eldon R. James retired as law librarian of Congress on April 30, 1946. Later in the year he accepted the post of law school consultant with the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company.

Francis X. Dwyer became acting law librarian of Congress following Dr. James' retirement.

Harrison M. MacDonald succeeded Jean Ashman as chairman and editor of the *Law Library Journal*.

A number of new appointments and changes were made during the year, chief among which was the appointment of William R. Roalfe to Northwestern University School of Law Library.

1947

At the meeting of the executive committee, December 27-28, 1946, it was decided to hold the annual meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Fortieth Annual Meeting

President Laurie H. Riggs called the first meeting to order on June 23, 1947. A rich program was provided. The unique setting in this ancient city with its three cultures was a source of delight to the members.

Among the reports, a detailed report of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* was made by Miles O. Price, chairman.

Appointments, 1947

Helen Newman became librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States on March 31. H. Charles Hallam was appointed associate librarian.

Arie Poldervaart was appointed law librarian at University of New Mexico, and Harrison MacDonald suc-

ceeded him as librarian of the New Mexico Law Library.

Deaths, 1947

Among the deaths reported were those of Rosamond Parma, life member and former president of the Association, 1931-32, and William S. Johnston, president in 1944-45. Warm tributes to the departed members were given in the report of the committee on memorials, 41 L. L. J. 93, and a special appreciation by Frank DiCanio, "William Sanders Johnston as I Knew Him," was printed in the *Journal*, volume 41. It is still difficult to believe that Billy can only meet with us in spirit.

1948

Although Washington, D. C., was to have been the next meeting place of the Association, it was decreed otherwise, and New York became the scene of the 1948 meeting. The size of the printed proceedings attest to the magnitude of the program. When such personalities as Judge Medina and Dr. Luther Evans, librarian of Congress, to mention only a few, are featured, then we have something in keeping with the bigness of New York. The address of Dr. Evans on the Library of Congress and the resultant questions from the floor are vividly remembered. It would be pleasant to recount in detail this and other features of the conference. Suffice it to say that the meeting was a huge success and that Arie Poldervaart presided with considerable skill. One important act performed at the meeting was the separation of the offices of secretary and treasurer.

Accomplishments of the Associa-

tion for 1948 were many. These were reflected in constitutional changes, in exploring the matter of establishing a full-time secretariat and other projects.

Appointments, retirements and changes by this time were so kaleidoscopic that they cannot be recorded here.

Deaths in 1948: Frederick W. Schenk, one of the founders of the Association, died on June 25, 1948. His was a distinguished and useful career, and those who knew him well cherish his memory as a loyal friend.

1949

On June 27 in Detroit, President Hobart Coffey called the forty-second annual meeting to order. It was a memorable meeting—memorable for its accomplishments, memorable also for the heat. One most noteworthy result was the adoption of the by-Laws at the meeting, the amended constitution having been approved previously by ballot.

Of considerable interest was the report of the Committee on cooperation with the Library of Congress. That committee, under the chairmanship of William R. Roalfe, had been appointed by President Coffey pursuant to a resolution adopted at the 1948 meeting. The principal subject-matter was the proposed development of Class K, a subject which was to receive much subsequent discussion, pro and con.

Events of 1949

Many noteworthy articles have appeared in the *Journal* before and since, but few have had the charm and unique quality of "Enough

Fathom-Long Swine," by Mary Helen Stevens, (42 L. Lib. J. 1), later reprinted in "Case and Comment."

Significant among the appointments during the year was that of Dr. William Lawrence Keitt as law librarian of Congress.

The Association sustained a grievous loss when Dr. Eldon R. James died on January 9. The memorial by Helen Newman (42 L. Lib. J. 194) and the appreciation by Roscoe Pound (42 L. Lib. J. 76) speak eloquently of his accomplishments and of his splendid human qualities. They share with all who knew him the feeling that his influence and his presence will remain with us always.

Of the two other persons memorialized, Edwin Gholson, one of the early members of the Association, will be remembered as a long-time librarian of the Cincinnati Law Library who was highly respected.

1950

The forty-third annual meeting at Seattle, Washington, convened on July 24, 1950. President Helen Newman, librarian, Supreme Court of the United States, presided with her usual grace and efficiency. The distance from the east coast handicapped attendance only slightly.

To single out particular accomplishments of that meeting would mean neglecting others of equal importance. Mention should be made, however, of a paper presented by Gilson G. Glasier, state librarian of Wisconsin: "Beginnings of the American Association of Law Libraries." As a charter member, Mr. Glasier's picture of the Association's early history is invaluable.

Deaths in 1950

Among the deaths reported by the committee on memorials were the following: Edward H. Redstone and Robert B. Anderson. Edward H. Redstone had long been a member of the Association and had served as president. Robert B. Anderson had served on the staff of Harvard Law School Library since 1892, and had been associate librarian from 1938 until his retirement in 1942.

Having reached the mid-century mark, calendar-wise, a slight pause might be well in order to weave into this story two essential elements:

1. *Highlights of the Lighter Side of the Conferences.*

Upon the committee on local arrangements rests the major share of the burden in providing entertainment, speakers, sight-seeing tours, etc. Invariably these committees have risen to the occasion and have made each conference outstanding for one special feature or another. In Santa Fe, the day given over to tours of pueblos, of Los Alamos, of Bandelier National Monument, winding up with a dinner at Bandelier Lodge, was a memorable one.

New York had numerous pleasures arranged, including a visit to the United Nations.

Seattle had arranged, among other treats, a day's trip to Victoria, B. C., by boat, and an early morning salmon derby.

In Boston a boat trip to Provincetown was featured.

Toronto had a day of tours and a dinner at the Yacht Club.

Los Angeles concluded its entertainment with a visit and dinner at the Knott Berry Farm.

Miami's principal tours were a visit to Miami University and to the Rare Bird Farm, and also a motor boat excursion through the islands of Biscayne Bay.

In Chicago, a luncheon at University of Chicago and visits to the new American Bar Center, Midwest Inter-Library Center, etc.

Apart from the pleasure involved in these trips, dinners, luncheons, entertainments, the real value is found in the opportunities these all give for widening and deepening acquaintances and friendships. That is what makes our Association so strong and so closely knit. George A. Johnston epitomized this feeling at the close of the Toronto Meeting when he said: "I always thought this was the finest group in the world and now I know it."

2. Committees and Their Work.

It is through the committees that the principal work of the Association is done. There are regular committees, such as the committee on the *Index*, which changes personnel from time to time, and there have been many new committees appointed as occasion has warranted; some quickly fulfilling their mission and others having permanent functions. Also there are joint committees which cooperate with other organizations such as the American Library Association. But the executive committee, with the retiring president as a member, among other

duties, assists the president in coordinating the affairs of the Association. It runs the show.

It would be of interest to list all of the committees and their chairmen through these years, but lack of space forbids. Also interesting would be an individual listing of members with committees on which they have served. Such a list may be printed at some future time. It would give, in some respects, a measure of the effectiveness of each member's participation in the Association's work.

The Association—1951-1955.

The past five years are now so close to us that it seems wise merely to highlight them. Members, new and old, are familiar with personalities and all that has contributed to the steady growth of the Association through these later years.

The forty-fourth annual meeting at Boston was well attended and most successful. President Jean Ashman presided graciously and well. Speakers and their remarks were well chosen. Mrs. Alice Magee Brunot was in her best vein in her reminiscences of past meetings. The visit to Harvard Law School Library is always a pleasure.

One would like to dwell at length upon the unusually fine meeting in Toronto in 1952, with President George A. Johnston conducting it, as he had the affairs of the Association, with efficiency, dignity and humor. And he, like great men before him, had the humility to question his fitness for the job!

One of the most valuable features was a panel discussion on cataloging, with Ervin Pollack, chairman.

Mention must be made of the unusually fine address at the banquet of The Honorable Mr. Justice Cartwright of the Supreme Court of Canada. Not only was his speech rich in content but was unusually well expressed. It will repay another reading.

During the year lists of Current Publications, under the joint editorship of Jean Ashman and Dorothy Scarborough, began to appear and have proved of great value. Also during the previous year the editorship of the *Journal* passed into the capable hands of Mrs. Bernita J. Davies.

President Forrest S. Drummond really had things organized at the Los Angeles meeting in 1953. His report was brief and to the point. So also were those of the other officers. Frances Farmer had succeeded Margaret Coonan as secretary upon the latter's resignation after several years of outstanding service.

One is struck at once with the omission in the proceedings of all speeches at luncheons and banquets except that of the principal speaker, a remarkably worth-while innovation.

Featuring the program were several interesting panels.

A very successful Law Librarians' Institute preceded the conference. Miles O. Price was director.

On June 28, 1954, the clans gathered at Miami Beach, Florida, to hear the clarion call of President Lucile Elliott for revitalization of the American Association of Law Libraries. Miss Elliott's report was implemented later by William R. Roalfe who spoke on "How Can the American Association of Law Libraries Use the Survey of Law Libraries?" A lengthy report of

the special panel on new horizons, Ernest Breuer, chairman, further carried out the idea of necessary improvements in the Association previously keynoted by Miss Elliott. Much of the suggested program for improvement may, it is hoped, bear fruit, and may implement and carry to completion some of the unfinished work of the Roalfe Plan.

The session on bibliography, Miss Kate Wallach, moderator, was one of special interest.

From many points of view this conference was outstanding.

In Chicago, the forty-eighth annual meeting convened on July 5, 1955. President Marian G. Gallagher fulfilled all expectations in her conduct of the proceedings. Expansion was in the atmosphere, and plans of the special policy committee were discussed, promising a professional "new look" before long. Several interesting panels were presented.

Another successful pre-conference institute was held under the joint directorship of William R. Roalfe and Ervin H. Pollack.

Thus passed the last recorded conference. And now, on to Philadelphia!

Reviewing briefly these past five years, one discerns a steady and a marked improvement in many phases of the Association's work. At the end of 50 years it is, indeed, discovering "new horizons"—or, shall we say, "re-discovering" them, for that dependable trail-blazer, William R. Roalfe, had charted many of them twenty-odd years ago.

Other personalities doubtless will be given their meed of praise in the development of this history, but when

the recent years of the *Journal* come under review, William B. Stern's name must be mentioned among those chiefly responsible for its signal success.

And so the story of our Association is brought up to now. No attempt to peer into the future is here made. Instead, let us make these wishes:

1. That the fine spirit of fellowship

and unity that, from the very beginning, has pervaded the Association, shall abide with it always.

2. That the bold vision of its founders serve always as a guide in all of its future endeavors.

3. That the Association shall advance steadily in usefulness and achievement through the years to come.

The Relations of the American Association of Law Libraries With Other Professional Organizations

WILLIAM R. ROALFE

I. Introduction

It is significant that, although the American Association of Law Libraries has always steered a rather independent course, its relationships with other professional groups have quite generally played a significant part in its program. Although the Association was founded as an independent organization in 1906 it held its annual meetings at the same time and place as the American Library Association for many years, and also became affiliated with it almost immediately, a relationship that has continued without deviation to the present time.¹ Another bond of common interests that developed at an early stage was with the National Association of State Libraries with which a number of joint sessions have been held over the years. This was a perfectly natural development, not only because some of the important law libraries are either state libraries or parts of state library systems but because some of the founders and early leaders of the American

Association of Law Libraries were in fact state librarians. They were, therefore, interested in and concerned with the problems and objectives with which both groups are preoccupied.

There was, of course, early collaboration with other groups² and gradually this was expanded as the Association's program grew and a broader approach to the problems with which law librarians are confronted became more and more essential. Some idea of the importance that this relational factor has now assumed is indicated by the fact that the Association is today formally collaborating with seven³ other professional organizations on a more or less permanent basis and through the use of one or more of the devices that are discussed later on in this paper.

II. The Scope of the Field

It may be well first to ask and attempt to answer what should be a preliminary question: Why is collabora-

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1. For further information concerning the early history of the Association see Small, *President's Address*, 1 L. Lib. J. 4 (1908) and Small, *Is There an Excuse for the Association's Existence or the Spirit of Yesterday Contrasted With the Spirit of Today*, 21 L. Lib. J. 56 (1928).

2. 5 L. Lib. J. 1 (1912)

3. American Bar Association, Association of American Law Schools, American Library Association, American Standards Association, Council of National Library Associations, National Association of State Libraries and U. S. Book Exchange. For an earlier account of collaboration with other professional groups see Roalfe, *The Place of Cooperation With Other Groups in the Program of the American Association of Law Libraries*, 1935-36 PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES 50.

tion with other professional groups necessary or desirable? Viewed from the outside, and when the special field is compared with the vast expanse of human endeavor, law librarianship certainly appears to be an extremely restricted field of specialization. Indeed, it occupies but a niche in any outline representing the field of library service as a whole and the same is certainly true if it is classified as a specialty of the legal profession. Although law library service is, of course, not the only specialty as to which such a point of view creates a completely erroneous impression, it is certainly easy to demonstrate that, except at the most elementary levels, it is an inescapably broad field of specialization. Indeed, it is so broad and complex that further specialization within the field is already proceeding at a rather rapid pace.

A. Administration

In scope law librarianship in fact includes three distinct components. In the first place, there is the factor generally described as administration. Although only a few law libraries present the administrative problems that stem from a large staff devoted exclusively to the law library function their number is growing and this trend will no doubt continue. However, a substantial number of law libraries are in fact an integral part of a larger organization such as a bar association, a court, a state library or other governmental department, or a university. For these reasons many law librarians are actually in one way or another confronted with important administrative problems. They should, there-

fore, be familiar with the principles and practices of administration and the quality of their performance may very well suffer if they are deficient in this respect.

B. Special Techniques

The second component consists of all those routines, skills and techniques embraced within the general meaning of the term library science, other than those which are included in administration. These are for the most part peculiar to the field of library service or at least involve an emphasis, adaptation, point of view or approach that is distinctive. They run the gamut from book charging routines and the reshelving of books to research and bibliographical work requiring the highest degree of technical skill, in addition to the necessary subject matter knowledge. The array of activities embraced in this component can be appreciated only by the initiated. Their broad scope and variety account for and permit the fairly detailed and clearly defined division of responsibilities that exists in all large libraries including law libraries.

C. Special Subject Matter

The third component is of course the subject matter with which law librarianship is concerned and about which nothing has as yet been said. To begin with, this embraces a broad general education plus such additional substantive information as is usually provided by the good library school. To all of this must be added the law, an ever expanding subject area even if it is narrowly conceived.

However, an increasing number of law libraries serve persons who are concerned with law in its broader context because in many law schools it is so taught or because the problems with which lawyers, teachers and research workers deal also sometimes concern one or more of the social sciences. Finally, in some instances the interest involved transcends national boundaries, it involves the law of a foreign country or even of a different legal system. In short, although the law librarian may be primarily concerned with a special approach or a distinctive application, involving less than the understanding of the expert he may be serving at each particular point, the range of his possible responsibilities is vast and the quality of his performance will often depend upon the extent of his understanding.

III. The Need For Collaboration With Other Groups

A. The Association Not Self-Sufficient

However, broad as the common pool of skills and knowledge of law librarians as a group may be, the question arises as to whether it is in fact adequate in and by itself. The fact that law librarians are in general receiving better formal training, quite often now including liberal arts, library science and law, is one of the encouraging aspects of the present situation. Another is that men and women with a diversity of backgrounds are coming into the field. While these developments have obviously increased the knowledge and capacity of the group as a whole, and this has in turn broadened the program of the Ameri-

can Association of Law Libraries, there can be no question about the fact that this single Association cannot alone fully meet the needs of those who work in this field. In addition, it is sometimes more economical and effective to rely in whole or in part upon the efforts of some other professional group.

Although this extremely important function, the utilization of the efforts of other groups, can of course in part be performed by individual AALL members because they are also members of another group (and this should be encouraged), this has never in the past alone sufficed and there is certainly no evidence to indicate that it will be adequate in the future.

B. Functions Performed By Collaboration

Before turning to a consideration of the ways in which the Association has regularized its relationships with other professional groups it may be well to identify and briefly describe the specific functions that these relationships may perform. For convenience these may be considered under four general headings as follows:

1. No doubt one of the most important functions is the exchange of information. While professional organizations are oriented to the interests of particular groups and direct their efforts primarily in the service of such groups the lines of demarcation are by no means always well defined. Some overlapping of interests is inevitable. This not only concerns particular individuals but sometimes the interests of the group as a whole or at least a substantial portion of it. Con-

sequently, a flow of information in both directions is sometimes desirable or even indispensable to performance at a high level. Therefore, the mere communication of information about the activities of other groups is in and of itself an important matter.

2. A second function concerns a combination or augmentation of effort directed to the achievement of an end in which two or more groups have a common interest. One example is the interest of most library associations in the availability and distribution of federal documents. Their combined efforts may very well be more effective in bringing about a desired result. Even if one group is substantially more deeply concerned than another, which is often the case, there is merit in the pooling of effort.

3. A closely related function involves the avoidance of duplication of effort. There is always enough for professional groups to do without covering the same ground unnecessarily. If one group is dealing adequately with a problem there is no point in having another group enter the field. If not, joint effort may be what is required. Duplication of effort can usually be avoided only if appropriate liaison between the two organizations involved is maintained.

4. Another function which is often not fully appreciated lies in the field of public relations. Law librarians are signally dependent upon others for the quality of the service that they render. In the first place, adequate financial support is indispensable and for this the members of other professional groups, bar associations, associations of public officials, and edu-

cators, etc., are primarily responsible. Their support is obviously not likely to be forthcoming unless there is some comprehension of what is involved. They should have an understanding of the services that are being rendered, and an appreciation of what could be done under more propitious conditions. Unfortunately, it is often a fact that the better the service the more it is taken for granted. This is the reason why the rendering of good service to the public does not alone fulfill the public relations function. One of the best methods is through direct collaboration with the members of other professional groups.

The following illustrations will indicate both the importance of this function and the difficulties involved in convincing others of the importance of considerations that may be perfectly obvious to law librarians. For example, it took years to persuade representatives of the American Bar Association that it is important to its own members that ABA publications be made systematically available to law libraries as permanent depositories so that its members and other lawyers can count on having them available whenever they are needed and often after most of the copies distributed to individual members have found their way into the waste basket. Those who struggled with this problem know that the belief that distribution to members is the only matter of importance at times seemed to be almost an obsession with ABA representatives. Preservation in libraries for future use seemed to be a conception completely beyond their grasp.

A second illustration concerns the

Dean of one of the leading law schools. Several years ago when he was asked to recommend persons to be considered for the position of law librarian in another law school he wrote: "In my opinion, the work of a law librarian is quite simple and it can be learned in a relatively short time." Incredible as it may seem, here is a law school administrator and teacher of many years standing whose understanding and appreciation of library service has never penetrated much beyond the loan desk and the reshelving of books.

Another law school teacher has actually boasted repeatedly of the number of books he has purloined from his law school library without charging them. He apparently regards the library staff members as antagonists and his colleagues on the faculty and the students who cannot get the books when they need them, because of his defiance of elementary regulations, with completely self centered indifference.

These are of course rather extreme cases but, unfortunately, they nevertheless reflect fairly widely held views about library service, both among law school teachers and members of the bar.

C. Ways and Means

Having considered the broad general functions that the maintenance of active collaboration with other groups may perform we can now turn to the question of ways and means. What methods, what devices have been and are now available to the American Association of Law Libraries by which it may realize the desirable ends that

have been briefly outlined in the foregoing paragraphs? There would seem to be at least seven methods by which collaborations can be effectively carried on and each of these will be dealt with separately below.

1. *Joint General Meetings.* As has already been indicated, joint meetings have been used effectively in the past and they should, therefore, be considered on their merits whenever the problem of cooperation is under consideration. However, the failure to hold such meetings since 1937⁴ as a matter of fact represents far more than mere indifference or lack of sympathy for such a form of collaboration. For some time the size of ALA had made the scheduling of joint conferences with that group most difficult and by 1936 only the major cities could provide adequate facilities for the meetings of its own members. The same is true of hotel accommodations for delegates. In consequence, an increasing number of AALL members became convinced that the disadvantages of meeting together outweighed the advantages and in 1937 the constitution was amended to eliminate the requirement that annual meetings be held with ALA and to authorize the executive committee to determine the time and place of annual meetings.⁵

4. This meeting was held with ALA in New York City from June 21 to 26. During this conference the AALL banquet was held jointly with the National Association of State Libraries. During the years that the Association met with ALA many sessions were held jointly with the National Association of State Libraries.

5. 30 L. Lib. J. 454-6 (1937). Prior to this change the constitution provided that annual meetings "shall be held at the same time and place as the annual meeting of the American Library Association, unless there are special reasons for holding it elsewhere . . .". See Constitution, Section 13, 29 L. Lib. J. 56 (1936)

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All subsequent executive committees have apparently concluded that such joint meetings are not advisable but, with one exception,⁶ they have been scheduled at a different time, thus making it possible for librarians to attend both meetings if this is desired.

Since the National Association of State Libraries, for very good reasons, has found it desirable to continue meeting with ALA, joint annual meetings with that group, which would no doubt sometimes be of real interest and value, also seem to be out of the question. Obviously, the American Bar Association presents all of the problems created by a large group that have made joint meetings with ALA impractical so it seems quite unlikely that collaboration with that group will ever take this form. At the moment this seems to exhaust the possibilities for no other groups (and the Association of American Law Schools⁷ is perhaps the outstanding example) represent a broad enough interest in common to warrant the scheduling of joint meetings.

2. *Law Library Journal*. Although there may be little and indeed no formal relationship between the *Law Library Journal* and other professional groups it can and does perform such a significant role in communicating information about activities of related groups that it cannot properly be ignored in any such enumeration as we are now making. The Association is

certainly justified in allocating a portion of the *Journal's* space to the communication of such information to its members, many of whom do not find it practicable to keep up with developments in such related fields. The contributions found in the *Law Library Journal* run all the way from brief comments to substantial treatments⁸ of topics in which one or more other groups have an interest. They, of course, include the reports of joint and cooperating committees as well as those of representatives in other groups.

On the whole the *Journal* has been doing more in this direction in recent years. It seems clear that in some manner the publications and activities of related groups should be kept under fairly careful scrutiny. Possibly this important function could be delegated to a single member of the editorial staff for the purpose of coordination. Whether it can or should be reflected in the pages of the *Journal* in a special section under some such title as "Activities of Other Professional Groups" or "In the Broader Context" may be an open question.

3. *Officers*. The officers of the Association of course provide a means of making and maintaining relations with other professional groups at the highest level. Unquestionably one of their responsibilities involves making the most of these opportunities whenever they provide ways of promoting the interests of law librarians in any

6. In 1955 the annual meeting was held in Chicago from July 5 to 8 during the same week that ALA met in Philadelphia.

7. However, there has been collaboration for many years. For reports of the present joint committee and other cooperating committees see both the *Law Library Journal* and the *Proceedings of the Association of American Law Schools*.

8. Two good examples, both resulting from the work of committees, are the *Report of the Committee on Cooperation with the American Library Association*, 31 L. Lib. J. 226 (1938) and *Revision of the ALA Cataloging Rules of Entry for Legal Materials and Related Rules*, 48 L. Lib. J. 3 (1955).

way. It seems quite likely that as the Association grows in strength these opportunities will increase but this will at the same time continue to require the delegation of the responsibility in a good many instances.

4. *Secretariat.* The secretariat is mentioned separately because although at the moment the line of demarcation is difficult to draw it will no doubt become more clearly defined. If a permanent headquarters, under the direction of a full time executive secretary, is established, liaison with other professional groups will surely be one of the functions more fully assumed. Should such headquarters be established in Chicago this would be greatly facilitated for, with the American Bar Association and American Library Association headquarters immediately at hand, this could readily be made as active as conditions would require.

5. *Formal Representation In Other Organizations.* The relationship here under consideration is representation in an organ of another professional group which exercises general powers, such as a council or board of directors, as distinguished from a committee. Representation of this kind is based upon the assumption that the Association has an interest in the policies, programs and objectives of the other group as a whole rather than concern merely with some specific question or area of interest, such as that generally delegated to a committee.

The Association has as an affiliate quite appropriately for many years had one representative in the council of the American Library Association and it seems altogether likely that

such representation will be continued, even after the reorganization of the American Library Association which is now in progress.⁹ As the American Library Association is the largest, most powerful and most representative national library association this link should be actively maintained both as a means of communication and as a channel through which collaboration can be carried on. Although not by any means fully appreciated by the membership at large it has in the past often served a useful purpose.

The Association has been and is now formally represented in another organization at the general policy level, namely, the Council of National Library Associations, in the deliberations of which it has participated since 1949.¹⁰ The advisability of such collaboration is obvious. Its importance depends, in the first place, upon the significance of the matters with which it is concerned and, in the second place, upon their relevance to the interests of the American Association of Law Libraries and its members.

Obviously, representation of this kind will always be limited for with most professional groups the common interests are restricted either as to subject matter or duration. Under such circumstances they can more appropriately be dealt with in some other manner.

6. *Committees.* As committees carry on a substantial part of the work of the Association it is not surprising that they should provide an important device for collaboration with

9. See note 13, post.

10. See 42 L. Lib. J. 270 (1949) and 43 L. Lib. J. 339 (1950).

other professional organizations. Existing committee activities are of four types: (1) representation on a committee composed predominantly of persons representing another organization, because the subject matter involved is of greater interest to the other group, (2) representation on a committee acting jointly for two organizations both of which have an interest in the subject matter involved, (3) representation on a committee composed of representatives of three or more groups all of which have an interest in the subject matter involved, and (4) committees composed entirely of members of the American Association of Law Libraries but whose purpose is to cooperate with some other group.

If we turn to the record it becomes perfectly evident that the Association has not neglected the committee as a device for maintaining a collaborative relationship with other professional groups. If performance has fallen short of the desired goal it certainly cannot be laid to the failure to create and maintain the appropriate committee relationships for their number is substantial. As the difficult task of evaluating performance is in the hands of a special committee¹¹ this is a matter with which we need not be concerned. However, it still seems advisable to consider them in general terms and in accordance with the grouping referred to above.

It will be recalled that the first type of collaboration referred to above involves representation on a committee composed predominantly of persons

representing another professional organization, because the subject matter with which the committee is concerned is primarily of interest to the other organization or it is in a better position to carry the major responsibility. This type of collaboration occurs when the American Association of Law Libraries is nevertheless represented. In several instances this has been achieved because the AALL member is also a member of the other association and is, therefore, concerned with the interests of both organizations. American Library Association committees have in a number of instances reflected this quite informal type of cooperation.

The second type of committee collaboration involves the use of a joint committee composed of members representing two groups which is in effect acting simultaneously for both of such groups. This type is illustrated by the joint committee on cooperation between the American Association of Law Libraries and the Association of American Law Schools—a committee which has an impressive record of achievements concerning the law school libraries in spite of the fact that it has had some most frustrating experiences. There have in the past been several such joint committees including those with the American Library Association and the National Association of State Libraries. Interests in common with ALA are now handled by some of the committees referred to in the next paragraph.

Joint committees composed of representatives of three or more groups are the third type of committee collaboration referred to above. The fact

11. The committee on committees of which Vernon M. Smith is chairman.

that they are now the most common device employed no doubt reflects the frequency with which a problem or interest concerns a number of professional organizations at the same time. The joint committee on library work as a career dramatically illustrates how widespread the interest may be for it includes representatives of 12 national organizations, seven ALA divisions and 39 state, provincial and national library associations. Other committees of this kind created by ALA in which the Association is represented are the committees on government publications, microcards, union list of serials, and the board on bibliography. The AALL is also represented on four joint committees created by the Council of National Library Associations, namely, the committees on education for librarianship, microfilming, protection of cultural and scientific resources, and relationship of U. S. libraries and the federal government. Finally, the Association is represented on the U. S. Book Exchange.¹²

The fourth type of committee collaboration is achieved through a committee composed entirely of members of the American Association of Law Libraries but the object of which is cooperation with some other group. The outstanding example is the committee on cooperation with the American Bar Association. On principle this does not appear to be a particularly appropriate device because it does not provide representation for

both organizations within the committee itself. This would seem to be particularly important in this instance as the Association has not met with much success in interesting lawyers in their own professional libraries.

7. *Affiliation and Integration.* The Association has always been an independent organization and its only formal bond with any group has been its loose affiliation with the American Library Association. However, it is obviously a relatively small group and the need for collaboration with other groups has been clearly demonstrated. Under these circumstances would it be advantageous to extend such collaboration either through a more active form of affiliation or possibly by formal integration with some other group? Most members will immediately enter an unqualified no. Nevertheless, it may be advisable to take a good hard look at the possibilities involved.

The interests of the Association are such that it seems likely that such a relationship would at best be practicable with only three national organizations. At one extreme is the American Bar Association which is concerned with the profession that law librarians all serve in one way or another. Perhaps at the other is the Special Libraries Association whose organization and program obviously could provide a place for such a special group as the law librarians. Occupying a middle position is the American Library Association. It is not only the major library group but it is the one with which the Association has the most consistently collaborated in the past and with which it

12. For the list of AALL committees see 48 L. Lib. J. 75-8 (1955). ALA committees, including joint committees in which it participates, are listed annually in the December issue of the ALA Bulletin.

has for years been affiliated. Should the relational bond be strengthened? Should integration as a division be considered? To date, the advantages—financial, functional and in programming have quite clearly indicated that these questions must all be answered in the negative. Nevertheless, two associations with distinctive names and exercising a large measure of autonomy, namely, the Association of College and Reference Libraries (a very large group) and the American Association of School Librarians by preference function as divisions of ALA.

The American Association of Law Libraries is facing some very serious problems concerned with a national headquarters, with a permanent secretariat, and with the need for substantial funds not only for its day-to-day operations but to carry out projects requiring substantial subventions. In each of these areas ALA has had extended experience and has met with a substantial measure of success. In regard to the latter it is abundantly clear that it has won the confidence of and has the support of a number of foundations. Perhaps the reorganization of ALA that is now taking place will provide a new opportunity to consider a closer working relationship.¹³ Possibly some stronger relational bond with the Special Libraries Association or the American Bar Association is feasible and desirable even

if this concerns only space for national headquarters. Nothing can be lost by ascertaining the facts or by going forward jointly with some other group to the extent that this is mutually advantageous.

IV. Conclusion

While narrowness and insularity have by no means always been absent in the deliberations and program of the Association and preoccupation with the special problems with which law librarians are confronted has occasionally resulted in a noticeable myopia it cannot be said that the Association has failed to broaden its approach to many problems through collaboration with other groups during the first 50 years of its existence. That this is not only advisable but indeed essential has been so clearly demonstrated that all possibilities for such collaboration should be carefully examined and fully exploited in the future. If the survey now under consideration¹⁴ is undertaken this is surely one of the important items that should be included. Although the need for specialization will inevitably become greater in the future this in turn creates the need for a continuous appraisal of the vastly broader complex of activities and interests of which law librarianship is but a part.

tution were unanimously approved by the council. Changes in the constitution will not take effect until they receive a second affirmative vote by the council and meet with the approval of the members of the Association. For the management survey report see 49 ALA Bu. 411 (1955).

14. The proposal of the special policy committee was approved by the executive board at its meeting in Washington, D. C. in December, 1955, and an effort is now being made to secure funds to make a study of the role the AALL should play in the field of law library service and of ways and means of further developing the Association so as to carry out the role as projected.

13. At the 1955 annual conference the ALA council approved the central recommendations of the management survey of the Association made by the firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget and a steering committee on implementation was appointed shortly thereafter to put the recommendations into effect. The first recommendations of this committee were submitted to the ALA council at the midwinter meeting on February 2, 1956. These recommendations and the necessary amendments to the consti-

Our Predecessors and Their Achievements

GEORGE A. JOHNSTON

The state librarian of North Carolina said in his address of welcome to the members of the American Association of Law Libraries, meeting at Asheville, N. C., in 1907, that Moses was the first law librarian of whom we had any record. It was, perhaps, not the intention of the editors that this chronicle of law librarians and their achievements should go back as far as Moses but surely it should not be limited to members of the Association. There were law librarians in England and Scotland and perhaps in many other countries centuries before it was formed.

Records have been kept of the names and something of the work of many librarians of Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple and some other English law libraries, and of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh. The earliest of our English predecessors was, perhaps, Thomas Willoughby, who was, in 1511, paid 30 shillings for supervising the library of Lincoln's Inn. John Lutwiche was paid for writing a catalogue of the same library in 1566. The duties of library keeper of this Inn were combined with those of chaplain or butler until 1845 when William Spilsbury became the Society's first real librarian. He wrote the first catalogue of this library which

was printed, in 1859, and later a history of the Inn. He is said to have observed that "to form a catalogue which shall in no instance disappoint the inquirer is a task apparently beyond the skill of the most experienced bibliographer."

William Cox was appointed keeper of the library of the Middle Temple in 1642. Henry Carey, a keeper of the same library, wrote, in 1717, of how he had reduced to decency and order "a place which, through long neglect was become a perfect chaos of paper and a wilderness of books, which were mixed and misplaced to such a degree that it was next to impossible to find out any particular book without tumbling over the whole." He then made a new catalogue "so plain, easy, and exact, that anybody may go directly from it to any required book or pamphlet without any difficulty or hesitation." Another Middle Temple librarian, a Mr. Rowley, successfully resisted in 1850 an outrageous demand for a change in the rule that his library should be closed for six weeks in the summer. He very properly pointed out that anything needed might be seen in some other library, for instance, the British Museum.

The first of our predecessors in Scotland was almost certainly John Naismith, appointed bibliothecarius or keeper of the new Advocates' Library in 1684. He compiled a cata-

George A. Johnston, Chief Librarian, is at the Library, Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

logue in 1692. His successor, Thomas Stevenson, by his "self-sacrificing zeal and devotion," in the words of the writer of an article on the library in the *Juridical Review*, saved it from destruction in a great fire which destroyed the building in which it was kept. For this he received "fyfty pound sterling." Samuel Halkett, who had been a tailor's apprentice and studied in his spare time, became an amazingly proficient linguist and was appointed keeper of this library in 1848. He "literally worked wonders" there and his crowning achievement was the compilation of a new catalogue of his collection of over 200,000 volumes, "one of the most complete and useful MS catalogues ever made."

Twenty-seven American law librarians have been chosen for mention in this article. Since many references will be made to the American Association of Law Libraries and the *Law Library Journal*, they will be called hereafter simply "the Association" and "the Journal" respectively.

The name Frederick Charles Hicks is well known to all law librarians. We all have, and use continually, his *Materials and Methods of Legal Research* and many of us use his "Yale Law Library Classification." We cannot but be impressed by the number, the quality, and the importance of his contributions to the *Journal* and the variety of their subject matter. His "Notes on Legal Bibliography" were for years a regular feature. He served on various committees and as president of the Association. Two great libraries owe much of their greatness to him, the law libraries of Columbia and Yale Universities. He was librar-

ian of the former from 1915 to 1928, during which time its collection grew from some 56,000 to over 142,000 volumes, and of the latter from 1928 to 1946, during which period it increased in size by over 182,000 volumes. He retired in 1946. A bibliography of his many books and articles appears in Volume 37 of the *Journal*.

At the first informal meeting of the Association in 1906 four librarians were present, Arthur James Small, Franklin O. Poole, George S. Godard and George E. Wire. Six who arrived after this informal meeting and 15 others became charter members of the Association. Mr. Small, law and reference librarian of Iowa State Library, proposed its organization and was its first president. He took an active part in every annual meeting but two, for 31 years, presenting papers, delivering reports, presiding over meetings and speaking in discussions. At the last meeting which he attended, that of 1936, he presented a report of a committee of which he was chairman. In the following year he died. Publication of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and the *Journal* was commenced while he was president.

He was law librarian at Iowa State Library for 41 years, from 1896 to 1937, during which time his library grew from a collection of a few thousand to nearly 150,000 volumes. Included in this was an outstanding collection of bar association reports and proceedings. He compiled and indexed Iowa State Bar Association proceedings and made a check-list of proceedings of bar and allied associations which, revised by Mr. Hicks, appeared as an appendix in the latter's "Mate-

rials and Methods of Legal Research." Mr. Small was called by his *Journal* memorialist, "a shining model of the ideal law librarian."

The largest of all the bar association libraries on this continent, that of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, was built up by two great law librarians, both charter members of the Association, William J. C. Berry and Franklin O. Poole. Mr. Berry, starting from nothing in 1870, brought together a well-rounded collection which, at the time of his retirement in 1896, amounted to 56,000 volumes. He prepared and had printed in 1892 a catalogue whose value as a bibliography of legal literature made it a very useful guide to smaller libraries.

Mr. Poole became assistant librarian in 1902 and librarian in 1905 and when he died in 1943 his library had become perhaps the third largest law library in the United States with 245,000 volumes in addition to its very large collection of pamphlets and briefs and records. It has been called the outstanding example of a bar library. Its colonial, international and foreign law sections were and are outstanding. Mr. Poole was president of the Association in 1912-13 and 1913-14 and served as chairman of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* committee from 1923 to 1943. He had a great deal to do with the development of the *Index* from a small quarterly supplement to the *Journal* to its present position as an indispensable library tool. He was a regular attendant at Association meetings and a most useful one. He was justly called the Association's "guide and counselor."

The other two members who were

present at the preliminary meeting of the Association, Dr. Godard and Dr. Wire, were, as long as they lived, active members and regularly attended annual meetings. Dr. Godard was state librarian of Connecticut from 1900 until the time of his death in 1936. It was impossible to say how many volumes were in the library when he took it over as it was largely uncatalogued but he set to work promptly to organize it. By 1935 it contained 350,000 volumes, a million pamphlets and two million manuscripts, all completely catalogued. He instituted a card system to record action on bills and arranged to have copies of committee hearings deposited in his library. He was instrumental in saving and indexing a great mass of state historical records of many kinds, earning the title "Preservation Godard." He was a photostat pioneer and an outstanding archivist.

Dr. Godard was president of the Association in 1910-11 and 1911-12 and of the National Association of State Libraries in 1904. He had an unbroken record of 30 years' attendance at the Association's annual meetings, and was for many years a member of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* committee. He was the Association's perpetual toastmaster, officiating at his thirtieth annual banquet in 1935.

Dr. Wire was librarian of the Worcester County Law Library (Massachusetts) from 1898 to 1929 and died in the same month as Dr. Godard in 1936. Like him, Dr. Wire gave generously of his time to the activities of the Association. He was particularly interested in binding and book preservation but presented papers also on

cataloguing, classification, reference work, purchase and arranging of law books and other subjects.

Before his appointment at Worcester County Law Library he had served for two years as librarian in the Northwestern University Library and for five years as librarian of the medical department of the Newberry Library in Chicago where he built up a library of 25,000 volumes. In his 31 years at the Worcester County Law Library he built it up from one of some 20,000 volumes to a very well organized and useful collection of nearly 50,000 volumes, "coming out of the small library class."

There is a short article by him in Volume 20 of the *Journal*, entitled "A Phantom Citation," in which he told of his search for "two weeks off and on" for a report which seemed to be wrongly cited. He had finally found a digest note which indicated that the case had not been reported and the purpose of the article was to pass this information on to fellow members. In the following volume he wrote that he had received "three bouquets and one brick bat on and about that article." It appeared that his volume labelled "37 Upper Canada Queen's Bench" was in reality an extra copy of volume 27, which had been wrongly labelled. "Never mind," he wrote, "it gave us a lot of advertising and showed our disposition to help the other fellow." Dr. Vance, in thanking him at the 1933 annual meeting for an interesting and enlightening paper on cataloguing, hoped that he would, "like a library, live a thousand years at least."

Another member who was present

at the Association's meeting in 1906, arriving after the informal meeting mentioned above, and who played an important part in its development, was Frederick W. Schenk. He was, in turn, law librarian at the Northeastern University Law School, cataloguer at the Harvard University Law Library, and law librarian at the University of Chicago Law School from 1902 to 1933 when he retired. He had a part, therefore, in the building up of three law libraries. He was probably the first law librarian to have both law and formal library training and was one of the first to teach the use of law books. The University of Chicago Law Library grew, under him, from nothing to a collection of nearly 60,000 volumes. After his retirement he went back to the Harvard Library where he was given charge of a special collection and from 1945 to 1948 was again law librarian at the Northeastern University.

He told at the 1930 meeting of the Association of an agreement made when he was first at Chicago, to set off definite fields for Chicago law libraries, perhaps the beginning of Chicago law library cooperation.

Mr. Schenk was president of the Association in 1928-29 and 1929-30 and was also one of the founders of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, of which he was for a short time the managing editor.

Four other charter members are among those chosen for consideration here, namely, John Himes Arnold, Mrs. Margaret C. Klingelsmith, Ernest A. Feazel, and Luther E. Hewitt.

Mr. Arnold was librarian of the Harvard Law School Library from

1872 until 1913, during which time it grew from less than 10,000 to 150,000 volumes, including an unusual proportion of rarities. Although at the time of his appointment he knew, according to his own statement, as much about law books "as a cow," he instructed himself to such effect that the books which he purchased for a quarter of a million dollars had, by the time of his death, tripled or quadrupled in value. His successor, Mr. Adams, has told how he "would sit smoking and drinking tea with old London booksellers . . . and finding law books in quantities where lazy booksellers declared there were none." Mr. Arnold was described at the 1921 meeting of the Association as "the dean and master of our law librarians."

Mrs. Klingelsmith was an honour graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and later—in 1916—the first woman graduate to receive an honour degree from the University, that of Master of Laws. She became librarian of its Biddle Law Library in 1899 and held that office until her death in 1931, during which time her library, a small collection of eight or nine thousand volumes in 1899, became one of the most important in the country with nearly 100,000 volumes. She made a number of purchasing trips abroad.

She wrote a history of her law school in 1900, in 1915 translated Statham's *Abridgment*, which had until then been unavailable to practically every student of law, and later wrote a "Life of John Marshall of the Supreme Court." She was a frequent contributor to legal magazines and was recog-

nized as an authority on the English Year Books. Her articles in Volumes 11, 15 and 19 are outstanding. The couplet with which she introduces one of them, on cataloguing, indicates that she agreed with Mr. Spilsbury of Lincoln's Inn Library. It reads:

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

In the foreword to her Statham translation she wrote a poetical tribute to her University which should not be buried there:

"That here what colleging was mine,
I am glad I had."

Mr. Feazel, a member of the bar, became the first full-time librarian of the Cleveland Law Library Association in 1900 when it consisted of 14,000 volumes, and held this position until his death in 1935. During that time he assembled the basic stock of the library and left it an outstanding collection of some 80,000 volumes. He seldom missed a meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, served for many years on the *Index to Legal Periodicals* committee and was a member of the board of editors, and presented several papers, including a very useful one in 1911 on Ohio case law. He was the second president of the Association.

Mr. Hewitt was librarian of the Philadelphia Bar Association Library which dates from 1802 and was the first law library in the United States. Its first librarian drew a salary of \$30 per annum. Mr. Hewitt, the first full-time librarian, was appointed in 1892

and held this office until his death in 1932, during which period the library collection increased from around 25,000 to three times that number of volumes. His *Journal* memorial recalls "his singleness of purpose steadily to improve the library." He wrote numerous articles on the literature of the law, and for many years prepared the indexes for the Pennsylvania District and District and County Reports. He acted as chairman of several of the Association's committees and was president in 1916-17.

In an article on John William Wallace, author of *The Reporters*, who was librarian of the library from 1841 to 1860, Mr. Hewitt wrote that Mr. Wallace had "built up the collection of law books to a degree of efficiency probably unequalled elsewhere in this country in his day."

Of the remaining 16 "predecessors" who will be referred to here, 10 were bar association librarians, four served in university law schools, one was a court librarian and the other was law librarian of Congress.

In a paper on the history of the Social Law Library in Boston, the present librarian has told something of his predecessors, James Boyle, Francis Vaughan and Edward H. Redstone. Mr. Boyle was librarian for 40 years, until the year 1869 when "war and post-war inflation had swept the librarian's salary up to \$600.," out of which, however, he was required to pay an assistant. Francis Vaughan was librarian until 1908, and Mr. Redstone from 1913 to 1919. By this time the library contained around 73,000 volumes. Mr. Redstone was librarian of Massachusetts State Library from

1919 to 1936, increasing its holdings from 376,465 to 411,033 volumes. He was an active member of the Association for over 20 years, was president in 1917-18 and 1918-19 and served as president also of two other great national library associations, the National Association of State Libraries and the Special Libraries Association.

The New York Law Institute Library is one of the oldest on the continent, dating from 1828. To William Hoffman Winters, its librarian from 1872 to 1917, must go the credit of having built it up from a small library of some 14,000 volumes to one of the largest and best in the country at the time of his death, with over 83,000 volumes. The last printed catalogue of the library, that of 1874, was his work. He wrote in 1893 that his library was "daily visited and used by practical lawyers more than any other library in the world."

The Cincinnati Law Library was incorporated in 1847, the first institution of its kind west of the Allegheny mountains. Maurice W. Myers, who was made librarian in 1861, had, by 1884, made it one of the best bar libraries in the country, with about 20,000 volumes. The court-house in which it was housed was destroyed by fire in that year and with it the whole library with the exception of nine volumes. By 1899 when Mr. Myers died, he had again built it up to 20,000 volumes. Edwin Gholson, who had practised law in Texas and in Cincinnati, was librarian from that time until his retirement in 1948 when the library contained 85,500 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets, all catalogued, mostly by him. Mr. Gholson's

ideal was completeness and, as a result, this library's collections of reports, statutes and codes and certain other classes of legal material are among the very best.

One of our most popular members from 1933 when he made everyone welcome at the opening of the twenty-eighth annual meeting in Chicago, until his untimely death in 1947 was William S. (Billy) Johnston, librarian of the Chicago Law Institute. He was a member of the Chicago bar for many years, was an officer of the Institute from 1911 to the time of his death, was its president for a year, and from 1932 till 1947 its librarian, spending his time equally during the last decade of his life between his law practice and his duties as librarian. His library contained about 85,000 volumes in 1933 and 104,000 in 1946. Mr. Johnston was a loyal and enthusiastic member of the Association, serving as president in 1944-45. He played a helpful part in all discussions. To quote his *Journal* memorial: "His radiant personality, strong vigorous voice, rare gift of conversation, zest for life and enjoyment of everything that came his way, made him outstanding in any gathering." Members who knew him shared the "sense of sadness" of the *Journal* editor who reported his death: "No more shall we hear his booming voice nor feel the warmth of his genial presence at our deliberations."

James H. Deering, born of a pioneer family in a small gold mining town, became a practising lawyer and in 1888 was appointed librarian of the San Francisco Law Library. By 1906 he had acquired about 30,000 volumes

but all except a half-dozen volumes were destroyed in the fire which followed the great San Francisco earthquake. With the help of his assistant and successor, Robert Owens, he immediately set out to rebuild the collection, which by the time of his retirement in 1928 had become a very fine one of over 66,000 volumes. Mr. Owens was librarian for about 18 years during which time the library had increased to around 120,000 volumes. Mr. Deering was the first editor of the California codes which still bear his name.

Thomas W. Robinson served as librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library for 42 years, from 1896 to the time of his death in 1938. "When he became Librarian," reads a resolution of the library's board of trustees after his death, "the Library consisted of a few volumes and during his incumbency it has grown to be one of the largest in the United States." In the 1940 law libraries list it was shown as having 101,000 volumes "exclusive of branches."

Eldon R. James, who had already had a distinguished career as law school professor, dean and judge, became Harvard's law librarian in 1923. He said in 1934 in an address on the library that those who had followed Mr. Arnold had "largely only filled out the plan which he made." However that may be, the library contained in 1925 some 230,000 volumes and at the time of Dr. James' retirement in 1942, over 550,000 volumes, being much the largest of all law school libraries. A mere statement of its growth during his term as librarian does not do him justice. Professor

Pound wrote that "Dr. James' tact, good sense, sound judgment, wide experience of men and things, and legal scholarship inspired confidence and enabled a consistent, long-range policy to develop and be maintained." He said also that Dr. James was "especially active in developing the position of law librarian and bringing about appreciation of the place and function of a law school library and of its peculiar needs and methods." Dr. James retired in 1942, was law librarian of Congress from 1943 to 1946 and died in 1949.

He was from 1924 until the time of his death one of the most active members of the Association. He presented several very useful papers, served on a number of committees, was editor of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* for many years and was president of the Association in 1934-35. He was undoubtedly one of the Association's most distinguished members.

One of the Association's most talented and most loved members was Helen S. Moylan, law librarian at the State University of Iowa from 1922 to the time of her death in 1941. In 1928 she presented at the annual meeting of the Association a most useful paper, "Fundamental Material for the Law School Library, with Particular Reference to the Library of 7,500 to 15,000 volumes." For the next 12 years her contribution to the Association and to law libraries generally, in the form of papers and reports, was outstanding. She served on many committees and was president of the Association in 1938-39. Before going to Iowa she had been a member of the staff of the Harvard Law School Li-

brary and law librarian at West Virginia University. At Iowa State she lectured on legal bibliography and was secretary of the *Iowa Law Review* as well as law librarian. Her library numbered some 33,000 volumes in 1923 and about 85,000 in 1941. She had sufficient foresight to gather together an unusually complete collection of federal and state administrative reports and decisions and her English and Canadian sections were almost complete.

Rosamond Parma, appointed in 1911, was the first librarian of the University of California Law Library. Almost single-handed, according to her *Journal* memorial, she had assembled a "scholarly and carefully selected collection of over 55,000 volumes" by the time of her retirement in 1935. She contributed a number of outstanding articles to the *Journal* and was the first woman president of the Association. "She was a leader in all her work."

Arthur S. Beardsley, with degrees in both law and library science, was librarian at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, then at Camp Lewis, and from 1922-44 was law librarian at the University of Washington. Also he was a professor of law, taught legal bibliography, the use of law books and brief-making, and inaugurated the courses at his university leading to a degree in law librarianship. In a comprehensive article on his library, written in 1944, he wrote that he had added more than 80,000 volumes in his 21 years as librarian, this representing a gain of 400 per cent over the preceding two decades. It had just attained the 100,000 volume mark. A

bibliography of Dr. Beardsley's writings appears in Volume 44 of the *Journal*. He was president of the Association in 1939-40.

Oscar De Forest Clarke, a son of the court's first librarian, was appointed a library assistant in the library of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1900 and librarian in 1915 and held that office until his death in 1947. Until 1935 the library was contained in two small adjacent rooms in the capitol and other books needed had to be procured from the Library of Congress. In the court's new building, occupied in that year, ample space was provided, as Mr. Clarke wrote in a *Journal* article on the library, "for many years to come." By 1938 the two collections, for the bar and the court, amounted to 85,000 volumes. By 1948 the number had grown to 151,000 volumes. Mr. Clarke contributed two important articles to the *Journal* in 1938, that already mentioned, on his library, and one on its set of Litchfield Law School notebooks.

John T. Vance practised law in Kentucky, Santo Domingo and Washington and acted for several years as deputy general receiver of Dominican customs before his appointment as law librarian of Congress in 1924. He held this position until his death in 1943. The story of his library's development is well set out in a paper by him in Volume 28 of the *Journal*. It contained about 100,000 volumes in 1900, had grown in spite of the inadequacy of its appropriations, to 240,000 in 1930, and by 1940 to over 434,000 volumes. While Dr. Vance does not give himself the credit for this remarkable growth, it is evident

that he was responsible for a great deal of it and his paper gives some idea of the importance of his work in filling up gaps in different parts of his great collection. Dr. James said in 1944 that "the Law Library of Congress as it stands today is very largely John Vance's creation."

He was a delegate to many conferences of lawyers and librarians in the United States and in foreign countries, wrote books on Spanish-American law and contributed numerous articles to legal publications and library journals. He was an active member of the Association, acting as chairman or member of several committees, and was president in 1933-34. As his *Journal* memorialist said, his death was "a public misfortune." Brief summaries of his achievements are to be found in Volumes 36 and 37 of the *Journal*.

Had space permitted, sections would have been added to this account, devoted to the work of Barbour of Montana State, Fraser and Willever of Cornell, Griswold and Fitzpatrick of New York State, Jordan who spent 67 years in the service of his library at St. Louis, Lien and Damsingberg of Minnesota State and Mettee who served the Baltimore bar for 43 years. All of them were builders of great libraries. No doubt others who should have been mentioned have been left out. Only one living librarian, Mr. Hicks, has been included; his achievements simply could not be passed over. As to the others who have retired but are, happily, still with us, it seemed better to try to do justice to as many as possible of those who have passed on and whose work is in greater

danger of being forgotten than to try to cover the living.

Readers may wonder why so much emphasis has been placed on number of volumes in the libraries referred to. It is quite true that quantity is not everything, but it is difficult to measure or compare libraries in any other way, and, as Dr. James said in an article on the Harvard Law School Library, the number of volumes "does afford some indication of the completeness of the collections and consequently their usefulness to scholars."

It may occasion some surprise that only three women librarians have been included in this account. The reason, of course, is that until fairly recently, far the greater number of law librarians were men. The New Mexico supreme court did not find it easy in 1912 to decide that the duties

of a state librarian were "not incompatible with the ability of a woman to perform." Its decision in favour of a female applicant was made on the ground that the office was a purely ministerial one since the librarian was "not required to exercise his or her judgment in any respect." Women have now taken their place in the law library field and the article on predecessors in the centennial issue of the *Journal* will no doubt reflect this.

It is inconceivable that any court, bar association or law school faculty would now hold that a law librarian had no need to exercise his or her judgment. For the high regard in which the profession is held in 1956, those mentioned above and others of our predecessors, whose work does not happen to be so well known, are responsible.

The History of the Index to Legal Periodicals

FORREST S. DRUMMOND

The history of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* is actually the history of the work of the editors, of the indexers and of the members of the Association who served on *Index* committees. Miles O. Price in 1947 wrote an excellent history of the *Index* which was published in 40 *Law Library Journal* 135, and the address of Gilson G. Glasier at the Seattle meeting of the Association in 1950 entitled "Beginnings of the American Association of Law Libraries" contained a personal account of the early period of the *Index*, to 1911, by one of its early editors (43 *Law Library Journal* 147). This article will attempt to trace the history of the *Index* by presenting interesting highlights in its development culled from the reports of the committee on the *Index*, reports of editors and the proceedings of annual meetings of the Association.

The importance of making available to those doing research the materials found in legal periodicals was stressed at the very first meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in 1906 and a committee on *Index to Legal Periodicals*, consisting of F. W. Schenck, F. B. Gilbert and Gilson G. Glasier, was appointed. This committee reported in 1907 that no new supplement to the *Jones*—

Chipman Index to Legal Periodical Literature was contemplated so that the only legal periodical indexing since 1899 was that done by various libraries and law journals and this of course was not uniform or, in the case of library indexes, widely available. The need for indexing foreign legal periodicals was also pointed out. The committee recommended that (1) the Association publish a supplement to *Jones-Chipman Index* on a cooperative basis and (2) that the Association publish a quarterly journal containing an index to legal periodicals.

An editorial in the first issue of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and *Law Library Journal* described the need for an index and told of the first indexing done by Mr. Schenk with the indexing for the second number to be prepared cooperatively. The plan for indexing was changed by the executive committee of the Association in December, 1908, when it voted to employ an indexer commencing with volume 2, number 1, with his indexing divided into sections for correction by the associate editors who in turn sent their work to the managing editor for final correction, printing and distribution. Karl Steinmetz, a student at the University of Wisconsin Law School, was appointed as the first indexer.

In June, 1908, at the fourth annual meeting the president of the Associ-

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ation announced the resignation of Mr. Schenk as managing editor and the appointment of Gilson G. Glasier to succeed him. Mr. Glasier continued as managing editor through the first issue of volume 4 when Karl Steinmetz was appointed to the post for the balance of that volume with F. W. Schenk once more becoming managing editor with volume 5.

During this period the executive committee exercised control over the *Index*, passing on such matters as the placing of the author section of the *Index* after the subject section, the inclusion of book reviews, and the listing of the addresses of periodicals but leaving to the discretion of the managing editor the form of the author section. It is also interesting to note at this time that the *American Political Science Review* criticized the *Index* for omitting several periodicals, among them the *Yale Law Journal*. It was decided to try to include every legal magazine and to index bar association proceedings and annotated cases.

The printing of the *Index* had been done by the State Journal Printing Company of Madison, Wisconsin, up to the April, 1912, number when a more advantageous contract to do this work was made with the H. W. Wilson Company. This contract began a long and pleasant association with the Wilson Company, which took on the additional duties of business management of the *Index* in 1914. The excellent publishing and efficient business management of the Wilson Company has continued to the present.

The year 1915 saw the appointment of the first committee on the *Index* to

Legal Periodicals and *Law Library Journal* with Franklin O. Poole as chairman. That this was an historic event is shown by the fact that Mr. Poole remained as chairman of this committee until his death in 1943, guiding the *Index* through its hectic and difficult years of expansion. It was also in 1915 that Miss Gertrude E. Woodard became the editor of the *Index*, a post which she so capably filled until 1925 with the exception of the years 1920 and 1921.

In 1916 the rising cost of production was called to the attention of members of the Association and by the 1917 report of the committee a serious deficit threatened the *Index*. The Association voted to raise the subscription price from \$5.00 to \$7.50 and to reduce the content of the *Index*. Case notes were listed only in a table of cases and the author section was condensed by referring under an author's name only to subjects containing articles by him instead of giving full citations.

Mr. Poole reported in 1918 that instead of the flat increase of \$2.50 voted in 1917 the subscribers were polled on a changing to a service basis charge. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of the service basis so this method of arriving at subscription rates was adopted. This was in line with the practice of the H. W. Wilson Company on all of its own indexes and worked so satisfactorily that it is still used at present. In the 1918 report the committee also pointed out that criticisms of the omission of case notes from the subject section of the *Index* had been led by Frederick C. Hicks, and the Association voted to

give the committee power to increase the scope and usefulness of the *Index*.

In 1919 it was reported that the service basis for subscription rates had increased the revenue for volume 11 of the *Index* by 28 percent but that more was needed and a campaign to get new subscribers would be put on. The author section was continued in its shortened form but the indexing of case notes under subjects was resumed. The forthcoming publication of volume 3 of the *Jones-Chipman Index* was noted and the desirability of cumulating the first 10 or 12 years of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* was stressed. The financial liability of producing a cumulation was discussed and the Association voted to investigate the problem, having in mind the exclusion of book reviews if necessary. It was at this time that the Wilson Company first suggested that the plan to cumulate every three years should be considered for the future.

Elsie Basset became editor of the *Index* starting with volume 13 in 1920 when Miss Woodard resigned. Revenues were increasing and the cumulation of early volumes was once more discussed. The *Jones-Chipman Index* now covered the period up to the date where the *Index to Legal Periodicals* began but the loss of revenue from the sale of back numbers of the *Index* caused some to hesitate in voting for a cumulation. A committee on cumulating was appointed and it discovered that Frank Chipman planned to publish a fourth volume of the *Jones-Chipman Index* covering the period 1908-20. It was then felt that the plan of three-year cumulations should commence with 1920. However, in 1921

the committee reported that although receipts were up, production costs were increasing at a far greater rate so that the *Index* was not self-supporting. The committee recommended that subscription rates be increased, the number of subscribers increased and the size of the *Index* be cut. Mr. Poole reported that the American Bar Association was unaware of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and was contemplating indexing legal periodicals in the *American Bar Association Journal*. A committee to confer with the American Bar Association was appointed.

In 1922 upon the resignation of Elsie Basset, Gertrude E. Woodard once more became editor. Subscription rates had been raised 30 percent and the problems of the *Index* had been presented to the American Bar Association. That organization was unable to vote funds to help another organization but suggested that (1) the material for the *Index* be furnished monthly for publication in the *American Bar Association Journal*, (2) the *Index* be sold to the American Bar Association and (3) that the American Association of Law Libraries affiliate with the American Bar Association instead of with the American Library Association. The Committee recommended that these suggestions be given a thorough discussion and that action be taken before the 1923 annual meeting. No direct action was ever taken but the *Index* was given a half-page ad in the *American Bar Association Journal* free and as a result 14 new subscribers were obtained. It was also decided to send the *Law Library Journal* separately to members

of the Association. Revenues were up and costs down so that the future looked good except for the back editorial salaries still owed.

In 1923-24 libraries subscribing to the *Index* were circularized with a request that they pay up to \$25.00 for indexing service for the period 1907-22 to make up the deficit incurred during that period. The "deficit fund" received amounted to \$1,500.00 and included personal contributions of members as well as those of subscribing libraries. It was decided after the deficit was paid off to keep the balance and future income in a fund separate from the general funds of the Association. This practice has been continued to the present. For the first time the *Index* was on a self-supporting basis.

Gertrude E. Woodard resigned as editor at the end of the 1924 volume and Eldon R. James of the Harvard Law School was appointed to this post. Thus 1925 marks the beginning of the long and excellent relationship between the *Index* and the Harvard Law School.

The continuing satisfactory financial condition of the *Index* was reported for the 1925-26 period but the *Law Library Journal* was referred to as a burden on the *Index* and it was suggested that general funds of the Association be used for at least part of the cost of the *Law Library Journal*. It was not felt wise to separate the two publications because members of the bench and bar had their attention drawn to the *Journal* when they used the *Index* and thus were made aware of the work of the Association.

One important feature of the report

of the *Index* committee for 1926-27 was the contribution by the Harvard Law School of \$250.00 per year as additional compensation for the indexing personnel. The Association was paying \$500.00 per year and this was not sufficient. The Harvard contribution, which continued for many years, was made from the \$200,000 Fund for Bibliographic Research which was established by a grant of \$100,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and another \$100,000 received from Harvard Law School alumni.

In its 1927-28 Report, the committee told of the change from January to October for the publication of annual cumulations so that completed volumes of law reviews could be included. The committee had circularized subscribers on the desirability of cumulating a number of recent volumes of the *Index* and the response was overwhelmingly favorable. It was felt that a better job could be done than would be done in the proposed volume 5 of the *Jones-Chipman Index*. The Association voted to give the committee authority to publish any cumulation it deemed advisable.

The committee had been fearful in 1927 of the effect the *Legal Periodical Digest*, published by Commerce Clearing House, Inc., but in its 1928-29 Report it was noted that this publication was actually helping the *Index* get new subscribers. Commerce Clearing House, Inc., had so well advertised the value of legal periodical literature that many attorneys became subscribers to the *Index*. The three-year cumulation plan was adopted by the committee at this time and the preparation of the volume covering 1926,

1927 and 1928 was reported. This was an unfamiliar task and many obstacles had to be overcome with resulting delays. It was with great pride that the publication of the first three-year cumulation was reported in the 1929-30 report of the committee. The cost of preparation was \$3,700 and the sale of copies brought in \$2,400 so that the *Index* once more had a deficit, but the sale of the stock of this volume, it was felt, would bring in much more revenue in the future. Mr. James reported that much had been learned in the process of compiling the cumulation which would enable future volumes to be produced more economically. He also reported that the *Index* now had a full-time indexer, Dolores Y. Smith, whose salary was paid jointly by the Association and by the Harvard Law School. On September 1, 1930, Miss Jessie I. Wharton became the indexer and she continued to serve the *Index* as indexer and later editor until her resignation in 1950.

It is interesting to note that in giving the committee report for 1930-31 Mr. Poole, in telling of the reduction of the deficit stated, "the *Index to Legal Periodicals* has not been, is not and will not be a money-making enterprise." He then mentioned for the first time that consideration was being given to issuing the *Index* monthly. Eldon James, the editor, stated that he felt that all annuals up to the first three-year cumulation should be cumulated in one alphabet.

The preparation of the second three-year volume was reported as progressing smoothly in the committee report for 1931-32. Mention also was made of the approach by the pub-

lisher of a service with a proposal that the committee take over the service and combine it with the *Index*. The committee did not feel that such a change in program should be made. This proposal was further discussed in the 1932-33 report and Commerce Clearing House, Inc., was identified as the publisher which suggested that the committee take over the *Legal Periodical Digest*. The committee still felt that it would not be wise to make such a change. It also felt that a shift to a bi-monthly schedule for the *Index* was desirable but too costly, and should be kept in mind for the future. The indexing of foreign legal periodicals was also mentioned as a desirable feature which because of expense could not be accomplished at that time.

The year 1933-34 found the *Index* with a favorable financial balance of slightly over one thousand dollars. This of course was not sufficient to permit any great development but the committee reported that it was continuing to try to improve the *Index*. Eldon James, as editor, in his report said that it was not feasible to include non-legal periodicals nor local bar association publications.

A small deficit was reported for 1934-35 but no alarm was felt over this. The committee suggested an increase in subscription rates to finance needed improvements and once more spoke of the desirability of cumulating the annual volumes into one set. Frederick Schenk who had joined the Harvard Law School library staff was once more affiliated with the *Index*, doing indexing on a part-time basis.

The *Index* and the *Law Library*

Journal were published separately beginning with the twenty-ninth volume, as had been recommended in the Roalfe expansion plan. This was, of course, the big news in the 1935-36 committee report and thereafter each publication had a separate committee as well. Increasing the frequency of publication of the *Index* was considered but the committee felt that this could not be done until it was reasonably certain that the added expenses which would result could be met. It was also reported for the first time that the proceedings of the American Bar Association and of state bar associations were being indexed.

The finances of the *Index* improved and in 1936-37 the committee reported the increase in frequency of publication from quarterly to six issues per year. No progress toward a cumulation was made but for the year 1937-38 the committee reported that it had determined that a cumulation of the first 18 volumes of the *Index* would cost \$16,000 for 500 copies. It urged members to help increase the number of attorney subscribers as a means of producing more revenue. The drive to raise money was mentioned again in 1938-39 and it was reported that an attempt had been made to secure contributions from law schools to support the *Index*, but that no reply was received from the Association of American Law Schools.

The important announcement in 1939-40 was that due to improved finances the Association was assuming the entire salary of the indexer, Miss Wharton, thus relieving the Harvard Law School of this expense. The editor also announced a monthly pub-

lication schedule for the *Index*. This latter step was reported in the next annual report of the committee to have added about \$1,850 to the annual cost of producing the *Index*.

A special committee to survey the problem of cumulating the first 18 volumes of the *Index* reported in 1941 that the cost of accomplishing this was estimated at from \$15,500 to \$17,500 and submitted that a grant from a foundation would be necessary to finance a cumulation. It also suggested the sale of the *Index* through law book dealers as a means of obtaining additional subscribers among members of the bar. At the 1942 meeting of the Association in Milwaukee the affairs of the *Index* were the subject of a panel discussion and three committee reports, those of the *Index* committee, the committee on improving the *Index*, and the committee on cumulating the *Index*. The usual points were raised including the revision of subject headings, breaking up long headings, multiple indexing, etc. During the discussion of the cumulation of the *Index* Mr. Poole suggested that all that was needed was a cumulative table of cases noted in the first 18 volumes. The committee on cumulating the *Index* reported that due to war conditions no publisher could give cost and work data on a cumulation and suggested that the project be kept alive until conditions became more favorable. It was also at this meeting that the resignation of Eldon R. James as editor of the *Index* was regretfully received. He had guided the *Index* through its greatest period of expansion and improvement from 1925 to 1942 and earned the thanks

and appreciation of the Association. Miss Jessie I. Wharton became executive editor and Professor John W. Maguire of the Harvard Law School agreed to serve as consulting editor.

Another great loss to the *Index* was reported by the committee on the *Index* for 1942-43. Franklin O. Poole, who had served as chairman of the committee since its inception in 1915, died on February 6, 1943. Under his guidance the *Index* had weathered many a financial storm and had developed into an important reference tool. The Association was fortunate in having Miles O. Price take over the chairmanship of the committee to continue the tradition of outstanding top level management of the *Index*.

The reports during the period 1942-45 told of increasing expenses and decreasing income so that the cash balance of the *Index* dropped. The financial status of the *Index* did not cause too much alarm but no expansion or improvement was attempted. In 1945 Professor Maguire suggested that the committee should provide a new scheme of subject headings since those of the American Digest System then used in the *Index* did not provide headings for new fields of law.

Because he was president of the Association for the year 1945-46, Miles Price was not chairman of the committee for that year and Laurie Riggs ably filled the post. He reported for the committee that the *Index* was in good financial condition but suggested that a revision of subscription rates was in order. The suggestion was made that it might be wise to have a publisher take over the *Index* and pay a royalty to the Association and the

tenor of the discussion on this was that such a move might not be desirable and that it was unlikely that any publisher would be interested. Margaret E. Hall of Columbia University read a paper setting forth necessary improvements in subject headings and suggesting methods of effecting them.

The 1946-47 report of the committee was given by Miles Price, who had resumed the chairmanship and it included the history of the *Index* mentioned earlier as well as the usual statistics. The financial condition of the *Index* was described as healthy but one which could easily show a deficit because of increasing production costs.

Increasing costs, the need for an assistant editor and revision of subscription rates were reported for 1947-48. Miles O. Price, who had asked to be relieved of the chairmanship of the committee, was succeeded in the post by Forrest S. Drummond. The year 1948-49 saw the completion of the revision of subscription rates, the employment of an assistant editor and work by a subcommittee on the improvement of subject headings in the *Index*. The assistant editor, Miss Mary Gogan, was a law school graduate and all subsequently employed editorial staff members have had law degrees. During this year the committee at the suggestion of Professor Maguire, consulting editor, inquired into the question of copyright violations arising from the photostating of articles in periodicals for subscribers. As a result of this inquiry the photostat service was stopped. The cumulation or recompilation of the *Index* was again investigated and it was estimated that at least \$100,000 would

have to be realized from the sale of a cumulation to pay for it. The sale of the *Index* through law book dealers and the possibility of charging periodicals for indexing them were other points presented for consideration.

The financial status of the *Index* took a turn for the worse during the year 1949-50. The 1949 three-year cumulation was 60 percent larger than the previous one due to an enlarged editorial staff and an increase in legal periodical literature after World War II. Costs for this cumulative volume were inadequately estimated when the subscription rates were revised in 1948 and the *Index* found itself with a deficit of approximately \$5,000. To keep the *Index* from going further in the red its publication schedule was changed from monthly to bi-monthly and the size of each issue was limited to 80 pages. A campaign to obtain new subscribers and to sell back volumes was carried on with encouraging results and the Wilson Company advanced funds to cover editorial salaries, showing its faith in the ability of the *Index* to resolve its financial problems. During this year the committee determined that it was not feasible to charge periodicals for being indexed but was trying out a plan to receive indexing on a cooperative basis from several law reviews.

The report for 1950-51 indicated that the economy measures in force were getting the *Index* on the road to financial recovery but that the campaign to sell subscriptions to law firms was not very successful. Miss Jessie I. Wharton had resigned as executive editor and Miss Iris V. Azian who had served as assistant editor succeeded

her. Work by a subcommittee to revise subject headings was also reported. The *Interim Supplement to Legal Periodicals* prepared by the staffs of the law libraries of Columbia University and New York University and intended for use between issues of the *Index* was issued every three weeks. At the annual meeting of the Association in 1951 a proposal to restore the monthly publication schedule at an increase in subscription price was defeated.

Subscribers were polled during 1951-52 on the question of increasing the frequency of publication to a monthly schedule to be paid for by a 10 percent increase in subscription rates and a majority voted against the proposal. The list of periodicals indexed was revised with a resulting increase in number. This increased the size of the *Index* but in view of the continuing improvement in finances the cost of this increase was absorbed. Two experiments which did not work out successfully were abandoned. They were the sale of the *Index* through book dealers and the use of indexing furnished to the editors by the staff of the *Interim Supplement*. The question of indexing foreign legal periodicals was presented to the committee and the matter was referred to the Association's committee on foreign law. It was also during this year that the first salary schedule providing regular advances for the editors was adopted by the executive board on the recommendation of the committee on the *Index*. Miss Dorothea A. Flaherty succeeded Miss Azian as executive editor at the end of the 1952 three-year cumulation.

George Johnston took over the chairmanship of the committee during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 and under his guidance the committee reported continued improvement in the financial status of the *Index* in spite of increasing costs. Subscription rates were revised and work continued on the revision of subject headings. The committee also recommended that the type size used in the *Index* be changed from 8 point to 6 point to conserve space and provide for more indexing.

In the year 1954-55 Forrest S. Drummond again became chairman of the committee which reported that the improvement in finances still continued. Because of the favorable financial condition the monthly schedule for the *Index* (except August) was restored at no increase in cost to subscribers. The recommended shift from 8 to 6 point type was made and a new list of subject headings for the *Index* was completed. This list was the result of several years of work by members of the committee with the final big job of coordinating being accomplished by the staff of the Harvard Law School Library in cooperation with the committee. The list which was distributed to subscribers free of charge was well received and has proved quite effective in improving the *Index*. The indexing of foreign legal periodicals was again considered by the committee and was the subject of an evening session of the annual meeting of the Association in Chicago in 1955 in cooperation with the committee on foreign law. This session was very well attended and the need for such indexing was strongly stated not only by members of our

Association but by the members of several other organizations as well. Once more the entire field of law book publishers was approached concerning the publishing of the *Index*. The publishers were asked to submit proposals for publishing the *Index* currently and for producing a cumulation of all bound volumes to date. The committee found that no publisher was interested in a cumulation and that our old faithful publisher of the *Index*, the H. W. Wilson Company, offered the best arrangement for publishing the *Index*, currently. Professor John M. Maguire who had served as consulting editor of the *Index* since 1942, resigned from that position. His contribution to the improvement of the *Index* was widely recognized and greatly appreciated.

The American Association of Law Libraries which began the *Index* in 1908 to fill a need in legal research which no publisher found it feasible to fill, continues to produce the *Index* today for that very reason. It has become a legal research tool which has no counterpart anywhere in the world and which compares favorably with periodical indexing undertaken in other fields. It is fitting at the time of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Association of Law Libraries to recognize the *Index to Legal Periodicals* as one of its great accomplishments. However, we must realize that problems such as the publication of a recompiled cumulation of the *Index* and the indexing of foreign legal periodicals remain to be faced by the Association in the future.

A History of the Law Library Journal

BERNITA J. DAVIES

As a child I can recall my father, when asking my mother to take on an extra bit of work, saying over her remonstrances, "Oh, you can do that in your spare time." As the activities of my family grew, the phrase became a household joke—one of those not very funny sayings that have significance only for those who know its background. There was never enough time for all the work my mother had to do, but somehow she stretched the hours until there it was—all finished. Just so, in that limbo of nonexistent spare time, our Association has published its *Journal*. The charter members who foresaw its need were busy men. Its editors accepted responsibility for its publication with the knowledge that their days were already full. The contribution of many an article has been possible only because of those last 20 minutes in an 80 minute hour.

The *Journal* has been a source of pride to the Association. It has also been the cause of countless hours of worry, labor, and toil on the part of those responsible for its continuation. It was among the first projects undertaken by the charter members who felt keenly the lack of bibliographical aids to legal periodical material. Consequently, at their first session in 1906, they appointed a committee to formu-

late a plan for indexing articles in current legal periodical literature and to report on some form of publication. The committee's report the following year included, in addition to a recommendation that the Association undertake to compile and publish a supplementary volume to *Jones' Index to Legal Periodicals*, a further recommendation for the publication of a quarterly journal "to contain one article of interest to law librarians, reviews and notices of new legal periodicals, wants and exchange lists, and a quarterly index to current periodical literature. . . ." 1:22-'31. This report was adopted and another committee appointed to undertake the publication of the quarterly along the lines suggested. Thus, in a rather casual manner, as far as the record shows, the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and *Law Library Journal* were conceived. From a hind-sight view of the Association's years of experience with the two publications, the ambition, fortitude and courage of the proposal is amazing.

Having no minutes of the first meeting, it is impossible to know the amount of deliberation given to the project by that small group in attendance at Narragansett Pier. That there was some foreboding is indicated by Mr. Small, the presiding officer of the group, who later said, "At the first meeting we merely suggested that there might be a periodical and an index to

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leading periodicals. No one would undertake it. . . ." 24:155-'31. Considering the calibre of the committee members who recommended publications at the second meeting—F. W. Schenk, F. B. Gilbert, and G. G. Glasier—the pros and cons were no doubt carefully weighed. Mr. Glasier sums it up thus: "If being amateurs in the publishing business, they failed to realize the difficulties to be encountered, their realization of the need, their enthusiasm and their faith in their fellow librarians over-came any possible doubts and they went boldly ahead." 43:154-'50.

This enthusiasm assured acceptance of the report. Two committees were appointed, one on the publication of the *Journal*, the other on the *Index*. Even at that early date the overlapping of committee functions became evident, and in December, 1907, the executive committee, acting on the request of the committee on the *Journal*, transferred its duties to the committee on the *Index*, constituting it a board of editors with authority to publish a quarterly under the title *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*. Accordingly, the twin publication was born bearing the date January, 1908. The board of editors included Frederick W. Schenk, managing editor, C. D. F. Belden, H. L. Butler, E. A. Feazel, and Frank B. Gilbert. Karl Steinmetz, a law student at the University of Chicago, was hired as business manager.

For many years the *Journal* was the weaker of the twins. This was natural as from the beginning the attention of the Association was concentrated on the need for an index of periodical literature. Indeed, that need was one of

the reasons for organizing the Association. Moreover, the *Index* was by its nature the more time-consuming of the two and, consequently, loomed larger in the minds of the editors, whose reports were filled with details about the *Index* but paid the *Journal* small heed. When, in addition, we consider the fact that the *Journal*, as an item of cost, failed to pay its own way, it is small wonder that it languished, at times appearing only as a one page adjunct to the more healthy, revenue producing *Index*.

As the official organ of the Association, however, the first volume contained its minutes, the reports of committees and the papers contributed at the annual meeting. The first two numbers were devoted to the proceedings of the second annual meeting. The minutes appear in terse condensed form, but the address of welcome to Asheville by Miles O. Sherrill, the response by Mr. A. H. Mettee, the president's address, and that of Frank B. Gilbert, were reported in full. Reports of officers and committees, a list of members and the constitution of the Association were also included. The question of classification of treatises first reared its head at this meeting, and papers in favor of both author and subject arrangement were set out at length in the first issue. An editorial explaining the policies and plans of the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal* made clear the fact that the publication had no connection with any existing enterprise. "It is the independent publication by the Association, subject to no influence other than an earnest desire to serve its mission faithfully and to ad-

vocate, as far as is consistent, a higher standard and usefulness of law libraries." 1:31-'08.

At the third meeting of the Association, President Small spoke at some length and with pride of the "quarterly," pointing out the debt of gratitude owed to Messrs. Schenk and Steinmetz and recommending that the Association consider thoughtfully the future of the publication. Whether or not the members gave heed to the president's admonition with reference to the *Journal* is doubtful. No direct indication of interest appears until 1913 when President Poole voiced the hope that the *Journal* would be developed to include a list of the best local practice books and references to court rules. While recognizing that the editor could not be expected to do more, he reminded the members that the *Journal* portion of the quarterly should be made more readable so that it too would be a drawing card for subscriptions. "No one," he went on to say, "would pay \$5 a year for what is in the *Law Library Journal* now." 6:23-'14.

The quarterly had indeed been struggling for survival, and if the members were not aware of its plight, those in charge of its continuance must have realized it from the discouraging events which marked its progress. Having started the publication on its way and completed the second volume, Mr. Schenk had passed his editorial duties on to Gilson G. Glasier, librarian of the Wisconsin State Library. Fortunately, Karl Steinmetz had transferred to the University of Wisconsin Law School at the same time and so had been able to continue his help

with the indexing. Harold Butler had succeeded Steinmetz as business manager, and the State Journal Printing Company of Madison, Wisconsin, had become the printers. With no thought for the *Journal* the indexing alone in those days was a man-sized activity. After the entries for the periodicals indexed were written, each on a separate sheet, they were turned over to the editor to be classified and arranged before being sent on to the printer. While much of the spade work was done by Mr. Steinmetz, many of the index paragraphs were written by Mr. Glasier, who also had the burden of final editing and proof-reading. This system had continued even after Steinmetz, having finished his law school training, moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, to practice law.

Finally, the work becoming too burdensome, Mr. Glasier had resigned as editor after volume 4, number 1, and Karl Steinmetz had been called upon to fill the breach. Steinmetz had accepted reluctantly. The secretary's report for the year states that because of the lengthy negotiations the second issue of the volume was so long delayed that it was decided to skip number three and proceed forthwith with number 4. However, the volume was eventually completed and with volume 5, Mr. Schenk had again accepted the responsibility of editorship.

And so the matter stood when Mr. Poole made his somewhat blunt remarks with reference to the worth of the *Journal*. As a matter of fact, the *Journal* had grown considerably in stature by its sixth birthday. It included the official proceedings of the Association, sketchily at first, but with

increasing detail until in volume 5 they appeared in semi-stenographic form. Between its covers were pictured the interests of the members shown by the papers presented at the annual meetings: papers on cataloging, exchange of duplicates, circulation, binding, insurance, the status and education of law librarians and similar subjects. Frank Chipman's "Beacon Lights of the Law," Frederick Stimson's "The Forms of Law" and Robert Whitten's "Two Decades of Comparative Legislation" were among those dealing with more historical phases of library interest. Bibliographies of statute law, reports, text books, bar association proceedings, and foreign law had been stressed by means of both papers and committee reports, and library buildings and collections described and discussed at length. Lists of members and committees had been a regular feature and in volume 5 appeared the List of Law Libraries in the United States and Canada. Through the *Journal* the members had been given news items and announcements of coming meetings with detailed information as to train fare and hotel rates. How pleasant it would be now if we could be advised that a lower berth from Boston to Catskill, New York, would be \$2.00 and an upper \$1.60. That upon arrival two persons in a double room without bath would be charged only \$3 per day each and for an extra dollar could have a room with bath.

In 1910, Mr. Butler, the business manager, had reported an exchange of advertising space with several law journals and the use of letters to the members, deans of law schools and the trade as means of obtaining additional

contracts. He had closed his report by fore-echoing a plaint of all future business managers, "What we want is more advertising." 3:16-'10.

The results of Butler's activity were evidenced in the early volumes by a number of full page ads, among which were Banks Law Publishing Company's offer of the first 206 volumes of the United States Reports for \$412; Callaghan and Company's list of "Standard Legal Authorities"; Lawyer's Co-operative Publishing Company's explanation of needs filled by L.R.A.; and Durand Steel Locker Company's description of steel book stacks. "Why not have adjustable steel racks in your library?" the Durand ad asks, and under a picture showing a 10 shelf section with a five step ladder close by, continues, "They have no frills, but are strong, neatly constructed and finely finished in baked on enamels. Cost no more than good wooden racks." 5:54-'12.

But even though the *Journal* had some entries on the credit side, both the editor and business manager agreed with President Poole in its need for improvement. Mr. Schenk, the editor, spoke of his desire to include, twice a year, a list of the latest session laws, state reports, and court rules and to publish the proceedings in one issue, with hope of developing other features in the remaining numbers. Calling for support, he voiced a plea in common with all editors, "It is hard at best and suggestions and encouragement will lighten the task." 6:26-'14.

With all the planning and pleas the *Journal's* existence continued to be precarious. Although the Association

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had voted to carry out the editor's proposals, the reports received at the ninth annual meeting were far from encouraging. The editor's illness had delayed the January issue. No April *Journal* was published and no progress had been made toward the proposed improvements.

However, some members had given thought during the year as to what should be expected from the *Journal*. For example, in a letter to the president, Mr. Frederick Colson wrote his ideas of its proper scope and character. The *Journal* should not, he said, publish legal articles of the character found in law reviews or attempt much in the way of ordinary book reviews. Neither should it compete with publications such as the *Monthly List of State Publications* or the *Publishers' Weekly* but rather cooperate with them by pointing out where they fell short of law library needs. Affirmatively, he listed legal bibliography and personal notes and information generally relating to law libraries and law librarians to be the scope of coverage for which it should aim. In this letter we find the first mention of the need for an endowment and more frequent publication if the *Journal* were to grow and include the type of bibliographies envisioned.

Another encouraging factor was the assumption of management by the H. W. Wilson Company of White Plains, New York. The first statement of ownership under its guidance appeared in the July, 1914, issue. These statements continued to list Mr. Schenk as editor through volume 8, although, according to the minutes, Gertrude Elstner Woodard, secretary of the Association,

had compiled the material. With volume 9, Miss Woodard officially assumed the editorial role, continuing at the same time her duties as secretary.

The industry and efficiency of Miss Woodard belied her small stature, which according to those who knew her was such as to make it difficult for her to reach books on high shelves. Under her editorship a number of new departments were initiated which have continued in one form or another to the present.

In the first issue of volume 8 appeared "Notes on Legal Bibliography" edited by Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian of Columbia University. Its purpose was "to record bibliographical information which will aid in finding and using the books which contain the law." 8:7-'15. In the first instance it included two pages of classified book references with short annotations; by the end of volume 8 it had been expanded to 10 pages.

Volume 8 also included the first book review. Unsigned, it describes in detail the *Official Index to State Legislation*, a cumulative numerical and subject index of bills introduced in all state legislatures, which had been published under the direction of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries. Still another "first" in volume 8 was the list of American State Reports and Session Laws Exclusive of Side Reports showing the latest volumes to appear and their sources.

While two issues of the following volume were devoted to the Association proceedings, numbers 1 and 4 included articles which had not been

scheduled as part of the convention program. That too marked an innovation as did, also, lists of state acts cited by popular name, rules of state and federal courts as published in the National Reporter System, and a check list of the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*.

Plans for expanding the quarterly came to a halt as a result of World War I. Because of increasing costs, the Association voted at the 1917 meeting to increase the subscription price from \$5 to \$7.50 per year; but even with an increase in the price as well as curtailment in size, the publication lost money. The treasurer's report showed a balance of a scant \$4.19 at the 1918 meeting at Saratoga Springs. However, another change in policy effected at this meeting, the sale of the quarterly on a service basis, brought a 28 per cent increase in revenue for the year 1918-19 and for the moment the financial problem seemed to be solved.

In line with the quarterly's history another problem soon took its place. Miss Woodard who had ably edited the prior six volumes resigned because of the pressure of work. A cumulative index to the first 10 volumes of the *Journal* had been completed during the last year of her editorship. Few have been so worthy of the resolution of appreciation which was passed by the Association at her retirement.

Another busy woman took her place. With volume 13, Elsie Basset of the Columbia Law Library began her editorship. News of the *Journal* was reaching beyond our shores by this time, and note was made of an offer to cooperate in the Association's work by Mr. Bedwell, the keeper of the Middle Temple Library, London, who added,

"The papers in the *Law Library Journal* are always most interesting." 13: 35-'20.

Cooperation was to be called for soon on the part of all members. Lulled into false optimism by the increased revenue brought in through the adoption of the service charge, the committee on the *Index* and *Journal* had not worried over a deficit in 1920. An added default in 1921 aroused them to the fact that unless action were taken and taken fast, the quarterly would face liquidation. Here again one is impressed by the loyalty of the members toward their publication. Mr. Small expressed the feeling of many when he said, "This *Journal* and *Index* have (sic) been conceived by this Association and we must not see it fail. We should see it through even if we have to go into our pockets to make it up." 14:35-'21.

Nineteen twenty-one brought double trouble since Miss Basset, finding the duties of editing too onerous, submitted her resignation effective with the completion of volume 14.

Again Miss Woodard assumed the task, editing volumes 15, 16, and 17. They are outstanding because of their biographical content. "Remarks on John William Wallace" by Luther E. Hewitt, "J. G. Marvin, an appreciation", by Margaret Center Klingel-Smith, "Charles Carroll Soule" by F. E. Chipman are but a few of the contributions of this period. *Law Library Notes*, a department filled with miscellaneous information and announcements, appeared in volume 16 superseding the Open Forum which had been published but once, in volume 14.

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terly was clearing to some extent. By 1922, due to decreased printing costs, the committee could report a small profit. Upon action taken in the previous year, dues had been raised from \$2 to \$3, the *Law Library Journal* being included with membership. However, over \$1,000 was needed to pay the former as well as the present editor, and promised revenue from a successful subscription campaign was not forthcoming at once. Still ever dauntless, the committee on the *Index* and *Journal*, under the chairmanship of F. O. Poole, laid its plans to raise the deficit. Subscription libraries were circularized regarding the need with a request that each pay to the Association such amount as it could afford, not to exceed \$25. The replies were most gratifying—so much so that the deficit was paid off and a balance of well over \$300 remained on hand for future needs. Thus again the cooperative spirit and methods which combined to keep the quarterly alive are apparent.

Upon the resignation of Miss Woodard in 1925, Mr. Eldon R. James, librarian of Harvard Law School, was secured to edit the *Index*, and the *Journal* portion of the quarterly was delegated to the secretary-treasurer of the Association, Miss Lucile Vernon. This tri-functional aspect of the secretary-treasurer's job continued for many years. Miss Vernon, editing volume 18-22, Arthur S. McDaniel, 22-24, Lotus Mitchell Mills, 24-27, were hard-working but unsung since, after the resignation of Miss Woodard, it was not until the last year of Miss Mills' editorship that the editor of the *Law Library Journal* was named on the masthead of the quarterly.

Very little was done through the *Journal* to celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the Association. A suggestion by the president that a number of articles be reprinted for the silver anniversary was not acted upon. However, a past presidents' section with papers and letters from past presidents was included in volume 24 as part of the proceedings of the twenty-fifth meeting.

Another letter, this from a future president, also appeared in volume 24. In it William R. Roalfe discussed the need for an expansion of Association activities. Later known as the Roalfe plan, among other things, it called for a separation of the *Journal* and *Index*, an increase in the number of issues per volume, and the appointment of an executive secretary to take charge of the activities of the Association. In commenting on this proposal, Dr. George Godard remarked, "... if one individual is to lead and conduct the work of the Association along the present and extended lines, he would have to have the strength of a Samson, ... the wisdom of a Solomon, and the Association would have to have the wealth of a Croesus ... and we have no Samsons, we have no Solomons, and we have no Croesus." 25:194-'32.

While true the Association was no Croesus, many of the characteristics of Samson and Solomon could be identified in Miss Helen Newman, who in 1934 was elected executive secretary and as such assumed editorship of the *Journal* with volume 27, number 4.

Many innovations were put into effect during her editorship. Beginning with volume 28, the volume numbers were printed in Arabic numerals in accordance with the recommendations

of the joint committee on standardization and reference data for periodicals. Editor's notes which correlated information, presented biographical items and described the more informal convention activities appeared regularly. As time went on new departments were initiated: the Editor's Bulletin Board, Current Comments, Periodical Births and Deaths, Reference Question Clearing House, a Page from the Editor's Letter Book, Exchanges, and a Selected List of Recent Library Literature. This last was an outgrowth of the material formerly published in the *Law Library News* which the *Journal* absorbed in 1937. It was discontinued in 1940 because of difficulty in obtaining up-to-date information. A similar list, *Current Legal Publications*, issued by the Duke University Law Library, took its place in July, 1942. A great deal of emphasis was placed on bibliographies and check lists during this period. A subject-title index covering volumes 21-29, continuing the I-XX cumulation of 1930, was prepared under the direction of Helen Hargrave as an N. Y. A. project, and the section on Law Library Statistics initiated in volume 27 was expanded during the ensuing years.

January, 1936, found the *Law Library Journal* separated from the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, although for the time being the policies of both publications were directed by one committee. Having been incorporated in 1935, the Association was in a position to accept a \$5,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation in January, 1937, which the executive committee voted to use for the expansion of the *Journal*. At this time, also, the printing

contract was transferred from the H. W. Wilson Company to the Library Press, Washington, D. C. Plans were made to publish five issues in 1937, six in 1938, and from eight to ten in 1939-41. By that time, it was estimated, the grant would be exhausted but the *Journal* should be self-supporting.

Because of financial conditions preceding World War II, the plans were never fully executed. Paid advertising was accepted for the *Journal*, as distinguished from the *Index*, in 1940, and Matthew McKavitt, Department of Justice librarian, appointed advertising manager. He was followed the next year by Joseph Andrews of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. As assistant editor in charge of advertising, Mr. Andrews was instrumental in obtaining substantial revenue not only from advertising but from the sale of back numbers and sets of the *Journal* which, after being collated by the editor, had been stored in Myron Taylor Hall of Cornell University. This effort plus the success of the committee on promotion of the *Journal* in obtaining subscriptions made it possible to extend the use of the Carnegie grant to July, 1943. However, the *Journal* had not become self-supporting as had been hoped nor had the goal of publishing eight to 10 issues been reached although from 1938-43 a bi-monthly schedule was maintained and each issue materially expanded.

Early in 1937, a separate committee on the *Law Library Journal* had been appointed. Its Report for 1941-42, included a number of proposals to expand the *Journal* further by adding more readable material and broaden-

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ing its scope of appeal to other librarians and members of the bar. As accomplishments toward that end the committee enumerated the addition to the *Journal* of Who's Who in Law Libraries, a section devoted to informal biographical sketches; a series of articles on law library resources; studies of organization; and the evaluation of reference tools. The report also included reasons for and against the policy of including lectures delivered under the auspices of the committee on post-admission legal education of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, four of which had appeared during 1942 and about which there was sharp division of opinion.

It was with sincere regret and some misgiving that members received word of Miss Newman's resignation as editor on the completion of No. 5 of volume 35. For eight years she had directed the *Journal's* course, giving fully of her energy and talent to increase its effectiveness. Her final report urged caution in any consideration of further expansion.

Indeed it was a time in which caution was necessary. That the war years presented a struggle both editorily and financially cannot be doubted. Lack of contributors and subscriptions, and curtailed staffs together with added work in the regular positions of those in charge combined to make the continuance of the *Journal* an arduous task. Nevertheless, unlike many publications, it appeared, more or less on time, slowly increasing in pagination throughout the period.

Much of the credit goes to Miss Jean Ashman, law librarian of Indiana University, appointed to follow Miss New-

man as editor. The war's impact was evident from the beginning of her editorship with No. 6 of volume 35. There being no annual meeting in 1943, no proceedings issue was included in volume 36. By the beginning of volume 37, it was clear that a bi-monthly publication could not be financed and that even as a quarterly, the issues must be curtailed. To effect savings, Alfred Morrison, in addition to his duties as president, assumed those of advertising manager, a post which he continued to fill without compensation until November, 1945. Likewise without compensation, Arthur Fiske struggled with *Journal* finances during the following year. To aid the editor, the nature of the committee on the *Law Library Journal* became that of an editorial staff, its membership increased with the editor acting as chairman.

As a quarterly it was possible to include most of the features of former volumes, although at less frequent intervals. The contents were influenced by the war. In check-lists, bibliographies, articles and comments emphasis shifted from civilian to military concern. In its way the *Journal* contributed to the war effort.

Late in 1946, Harrison McDonald accepted the position of editor, which was now combined with that of business manager. By 1948, he could report improved conditions—a shorter time lag in issuance as well as receipt of ample material for publication. However, since in the same report he appealed to the members for contributions, one assumes that the type of material at hand was not all *par excellence*. Officers' and committee re-

ports were printed in the May issue at this time thereby decreasing the size of the proceedings number, which had grown to unruly proportions. Miss Pauline Gee undertook the laborious task of compiling the index.

The next several years were relatively uneventful ones in the history of the *Journal*. We find the reports of committees again appearing in the proceedings issue which in turn was shifted to November to allow sufficient time for editing—the extent of “sufficiency” being incomprehensible to anyone who has not seen the minutes in unpolished form. During 1952, Bernita Davies, law librarian, University of Illinois, held the dual position of editor and business manager. It was at that time that “The President’s Page” first appeared.

Mrs. Davies’ stop-gap term culminated with volume 45, after which William Stern of the Los Angeles County Law Library accepted the position. A man of unusual energy, Mr. Stern added a number of features during his editorship. Instead of an occasional book review, several were printed in each issue plus a number of Book Notes—pocket editions of reviews. Departments of “Questions and Answers” and “Compensation of Law Library Personnel” became popular innovations. “Current Comments” was divided, the second section being called “Membership News.” Mortimer Schwartz and Dorothy Salmon, acting as a subcommittee of the committee on the *Law Library Journal* prepared the index for volume 46, having in mind headings which might be used for a proposed cumulative index.

Again the future of the *Journal*

looked bright. For volume 47, an assistant editor, Riley Paul Burton, University of Southern California, was added to the editorial staff. The amount of advertising received was most encouraging, the average number of pages per issue being 20 compared to an average of 10 in 1950. Moreover, reader reaction to the contents of the *Journal* was heartening. Replies to a questionnaire distributed to the Southern California chapter disclosed that most members read 75 per cent of the text and advertising, and that in each library one or more people used the check-lists and Current Publications. The President’s Page was voted the most popular section with articles on law librarianship next, followed as a close third, by information on salaries.

Yet again, editorial turnover was rapid. In May, 1954, Mr. Stern’s resignation, effective July 31, was reluctantly accepted. Harriet French, appointed to continue Stern’s work was forced by illness to resign in the middle of the year and was followed by Mortimer Schwartz, law librarian University of Oklahoma. Due to a decision that the assistant editor should be in close proximity to the editor, Dorothy Salmon, who had assisted Miss French, resigned in favor of Pauline Carleton, but lately on the staff at Oklahoma. Similarly, the position has shifted to George Skinner, who replaced Miss Carleton.

The policy of having the editor act as chairman of the committee on the *Law Library Journal* had been discontinued in 1946. Now the position of advertising manager has been restored—presently filled most efficiently by

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Earl Borgeson, who accepted the position in the wake of Charles McNabb. No longer does the editor of the *Journal* lead four lives.

The editorial work, too, is now departmentalized. For the past year, Betty LeBus and Charlotte Dunnebacke have compiled "Current Comments" and "Membership News," Marion Gallagher was in charge of "Questions and Answers," William Murphy edited the "Check-list of Statutes and Reports," Jean Ashman and Dorothy Scarborough the list of "Current Publications," while Helen Hargrave solicited and edited book reviews and notes. Moreover, one of the prob-

lems of 49 years standing—how to obtain enough suitable material for publication—may have been answered when Dillard Gardner was made editorial consultant to discuss plans and methods of writing with anyone desiring to become a contributor to the *Journal*.

Thus it stands at the outset of 1956—48 volumes—a record of the work and play, the aspirations, disappointments and achievements of the American Association of Law Libraries, a mirror showing the capabilities, warm friendly personalities, and cooperative spirit of its members, a monument to the foresight of its founders.

Institutes from the Point of View of a Director

MILES O. PRICE

Although the request came to me to write of the American Association of Law Libraries Institutes from the point of view of a director, I have been fortunate in enlisting also the aid of William R. Roalfe and Ervin Pollack, who have given me the benefit of their wider experience, both with an A.A.L.L. Institute of which they were co-directors, and with local "workshops" at Chicago and Ohio State, which were the precursors of our Institutes.

The first A.A.L.L. Institute, held at the University of California at Los Angeles, June 30 to July 3, 1953, the week preceding the annual Association conference, was the brainchild of Lester D. Lopez, then law librarian at the University of Southern California. Some time before the Toronto conference of 1952, he had broached the subject to President-Elect Forrest S. Drummond, who in turn, with his customary enthusiasm, presented the proposal to me at Toronto. Although somewhat dubious as to finances and organization, I agreed to help out if Mr. Drummond would handle the details from the Los Angeles end, leaving to me only the "faculty" and "curriculum." I must state at once that Forrest kept his promise superlatively well, with excellent cooperation from Dean Dale Coffman and Librarian

Louis Piacenza of the School of Law of the University of California at Los Angeles, and of the Extension Division of the University.

Setting up the Institute was an interesting process. It was felt by all that the Association as such was not equipped to do that job, and that an institution accustomed to extension work and short courses should sponsor it. The University of California at Los Angeles was selected and agreed to the sponsorship. Its Extension Division handled publicity, registration, fees and living accommodations for registrants. The facilities of the new and excellent Law School building were put freely at our disposal, and proved admirable. The sponsorship by the University added its prestige to that of the Association in appealing to registrants and their employing institutions, and also insured the Association against financial loss. Since everybody concerned was rather fearful of the turnout for this new and untried venture, this last seemed quite important to us. As it turned out, the University reaped a small gross profit, but risked a loss, and we were all most grateful to it.

This gave us seven months to prepare, a process akin to fighting our way out of a featherbed. No one knew who or how many would come, or what they would want in the way of a curriculum, or who the "faculty"

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would be. It was decided to ask. So a publicity release announced the projected institute and stated our problems. All who thought they *might* attend were asked to send in their names, without obligation, and state the subjects in which they were most interested as topics of study and discussion. Many responded, and their names served as a future mailing list. Later, the University circularized the entire Association membership.

The results were interesting, both as to the personnel responding and their requests.

It was soon evident that, dictated by the character and accomplishments of the "pupils" in attendance, the Institute was to be in effect a continuation school for experienced librarians. (This was also true of the second Institute, held at Northwestern in 1955.) Most registrants held responsible executive positions in well organized law libraries, and many were head librarians of some of our largest and most important libraries. The curriculum, based upon the requests of the responding group, would have to be on a level governed by the capacities of this superior group.

The topics requested, with singular unanimity, were the fundamentals of law library administration. Our students wanted the Institute to serve as a clearing house of information and a refresher on the basic materials and techniques of their daily tasks. The curriculum was made up from the topics receiving the most votes.

Since the greatest emphasis in requests was for a thorough going over of law books and their use, this was scheduled for three of the five morn-

ing sessions. (Sessions were of four hours each, of which legal bibliography occupied the first two hours for these days.) There was an extra session on teaching of legal bibliography—the aims, organization and content of the course. As part of this general topic, Prentice-Hall, Inc., and Commerce Clearing House, Inc., gave illustrated lectures on the theory and use of loose-leaf services or reporters.

Next in importance was reference work: The approaches to the law in bar, government, office and school libraries; special reference materials; how far to go in answering questions of law; how legal reference techniques parallel and how they differ from other fields in the various types of law libraries. Circulation routines—open and closed stacks, rules, fines, extent of service to be rendered—fit in well with this topic.

Book selection was high on the list of requested topics, and was covered in our curriculum. Parts of two sessions were devoted to it: criteria, aids, standard lists, faculty or library committee participation, allotment between books and serials, etc.

Technical services were covered by one session on order and accession and by two on cataloging. In connection with order work, Mr. Piacenza persuaded various manufacturers of visual serial record checking systems to exhibit their product. Cataloging was discussed by a panel, and covered such topics as routines, aids, manuals, subject-heading lists, special problems encountered, organization of professional, sub-professional and clerical tasks, costs, and physical equipment.

Finally, there was a free-for-all dis-

cussion of how to run a law library: staff organization, personnel relations, what is good service, and the like.

The selection of the faculty was difficult, partly because Los Angeles was so far from other centers of law libraries, and even more so because we were all so anxious to do a good job that there was some reluctance to embark upon the preparation of lectures and materials which were bound to be subjected to searching analysis by a thoroughly competent group. On the other hand, two factors combined to make the task of selection easier. First, Los Angeles is a center in its own right of important law libraries of varied types, which have attracted outstanding personnel, and several of these librarians consented to participate. Second, the distinguished roll of registrants for the Institute supplied several ideal faculty members who agreed to double in brass by discussing their specialties.

The faculty was made up of the following:

Director and leader of legal bibliography discussion . . . Miles O. Price.

Reference work . . . John W. Heckel, reference librarian, Los Angeles County Law Library. Ernest H. Breuer, librarian, New York State Law Library. Robert W. Lewis, librarian, O'Melveny and Myers, Los Angeles, California.

Book selection . . . Lester D. Lopez, law librarian, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

Order and accession . . . Louis Piacenza, librarian, School of Law, University of California,

Los Angeles, California. Lester D. Lopez.

Cataloging . . . Frances K. Holbrook, chief cataloger, Library of the School of Law, University of California at Los Angeles. Helen Jane Jones, chief cataloger, Los Angeles County Law Library.

Materials prepared and distributed included a paper on law office libraries by Mr. Lewis; on government libraries by Mr. Breuer; on book selection by Mr. Lopez; on international law materials by Mrs. Florence F. Zagayko, of the Columbia University Law Library; and two on federal and state legislative materials by me.

During the week preceding the opening of the Institute, the faculty held frequent conferences in order to coordinate efforts and iron out difficulties, and on the morning of June 29, 1953, we were awaiting with considerable trepidation the onslaught of our students, as yet a strictly unknown quantity. In planning, we had hoped for 30, but advance correspondence and reservations indicated less than 20. We had 53, from Hawaii to Massachusetts, from Florida to Canada, and we were all very happy about it. We were pleased by the number, certainly, but even more so by the quality of our students, as already noted. I, personally, was happy to see so many former students of my Columbia University Summer Session courses, back for another ordeal with me.

It proved a strenuous week. The four-hour morning sessions were long and tough, but interest remained high throughout and there was no difficulty about attendance or promptness. It

developed at once that most of our registrants would welcome an additional afternoon session devoted to legal bibliography at the most elementary level—which in fact developed into a laboratory exercise on how to teach the subject, with everybody joining in.

The Institute ended with a luncheon tendered by the University and attended by all students, faculty, Dean Coffman and Professor Harold E. Verrall, chairman of the library committee of the School of Law. Diplomas were awarded, and a good time was had by all.

The second Institute was held from June 28 to July 2, 1955, at the library of the sponsoring School of Law, of Northwestern University, in Chicago. Its organization, sponsorship and curriculum corresponded so closely to that of the first Institute as to need little additional comment. Topics stressed included book selection, order work, continuations, cataloging and the physical arrangement of a library. It was intended to divide the instruction into elementary and advanced classes, particularly in cataloging, but here, again, the character of the registrants—experienced people, including librarians of some of the largest collections—resulted in much more stress on advanced work than on elementary. The faculty was considerably larger than at Los Angeles, and numbered the following:

Co-Directors . . . Ervin H. Pollack
and W. R. Roalfe.
Elizabeth Benyon, School of Law,
University of Chicago.
Frances Farmer, School of Law,
University of Virginia.

Dorothy Klofkorn, Library, School
of Law, Northwestern University.
John C. Leary, Library, American
Bar Research Center, Chicago.
Betty V. LeBus, Library, School of
Law, Indiana University, Bloom-
ington.
Charles A. McNabb, Library, Chi-
cago Bar Association.
Nancy E. Miller, Akron, Ohio, Pub-
lic Library.
Herta S. Prager, Library, School of
Law, Northwestern University.
Francis J. Rooney, Library, School
of Law, Loyola University, Chi-
cago, Ill.
Kurt Schwerin, Library, School of
Law, Northwestern University.

Excellent mimeographed syllabi were supplied as the basis of the study of each topic, as follows:

Book selection, by Ervin H. Pollack.
Book selection in a bar library, by
Charles A. McNabb.
Selected basic works in English and
foreign comparative law, by Kurt
Schwerin.
Order work procedure, by John C.
Leary.
Continuations.
Introduction to cataloging, by
Nancy E. Miller.
Advanced cataloging, by Ervin H.
Pollack.
Physical arrangement (including
plans), by Francis J. Rooney and
Betty V. LeBus.

There were 72 registrants from 25 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Canada, a healthy growth indeed from the 53 of the first Institute. There were both morning and afternoon sessions each day. A most useful

feature was the workshop on book selection. Stressed here were the needs of individual registrants, who were enabled to make a good start on selection problems of their own libraries.

Fees for both Institutes were \$30, but at Northwestern those so desiring could register for individual topics, at lower fees. Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., gave two \$75 "scholarships" to the Los Angeles Institute, and Oceana Publications did likewise for both Institutes, the selection of donees having been made in each case by the Association. Shepard's Citations, Inc., sent two staff members both to the Los Angeles and the Chicago Institutes.

The conduct of classes in both Institutes was informal, as was to be expected, considering that there was no essential differences in caliber and experience between most of the "faculty" and "students." This does not mean at all that it was lackadaisical, for it was not. There was very careful preparation for each class and the work throughout was of high order. But there were no speeches from the throne and there was an animated and healthy give and take at all times. These people, on both sides of the desk, were deadly serious—this was no junket, but a meeting where everybody wanted to learn something.

The assigned task of this paper was to record impressions of the Institutes from the point of view of their directors. Perhaps the following may be of some value to the directors of future Institutes—there is no doubt in our minds that the Institutes have proved their worth up to the hilt and that they must go on and on. The following comments are a synthesis, as I un-

derstand them, of the views of Ervin Pollack, W. R. Roalfe and myself.

1. THE INSTITUTE IS A CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

In the very short time available, the job of the Institute is not to offer a full course of instruction in law librarianship. It does, however, take a large group of working law librarians of diversified background and positions, and subjects them to a sort of aerating process in which ideas which have been permitted perhaps to sag and channelize on the job are shaken up and perhaps realigned in a stimulating atmosphere of mutual give and take, aided by competent discussion leaders. In addition to offering concrete instruction, the Institute helps re-orient and re-animate. It also helps registrants to keep up to date on new developments.

2. THE STUDENTS.

The students really determine everything else about the Institute. They have proved to be a diversified group, in both professional training and experience, and this has presented curriculum difficulties. On the whole they have been mature, well equipped and holders of responsible positions. More so than the average of those attending annual Association conferences, they have been librarians of important law libraries. There has been, on the other hand, a group lacking in any formal training in law books and their use, and it is our feeling that in future Institutes these people must receive more attention. How, we do not

know, but perhaps through parallel courses at an elementary level. I tried this in afternoon sessions on legal bibliography at Los Angeles, but as noted above, it ended up as a round table on teaching legal bibliography, participated in by people who knew more about it than I did. The experience at the Northwestern Institute in offering elementary instruction was similar.

A fair number of registrants were among those who never or seldom attend the annual conferences. Some of these did not wait over for the conferences following the Institutes, but immediately returned to their jobs. I was told by them at Los Angeles that their employers were willing to pay for out-and-out instruction, but not for ordinary conferences. This is worth thinking about.

The directors are all agreed on the eagerness and industry of the students. They came to work and learn, and did.

3. THE CURRICULUM.

Formulation was made difficult by the diversity of student backgrounds, but not as much so as might perhaps be expected. Topics included were selected by advance vote of prospective registrants. This should be done well in advance, to permit the faculty to work up materials and lectures. There should not be too many topics: Better to cover a few well than more, sketchily. The level is determined by the students and tends to be advanced rather than elementary. We all feel, however, that provision should be made somewhere for elementary instruction. Perhaps Bob Roalfe's sug-

gestion that the national Institutes emphasize advanced work and leave the elementary to the local association "workshops" is the answer. The Association certainly ought to offer something to those who lack basic training but can not afford the six weeks at Columbia or the year at the University of Washington.

4. THE FACULTY.

Perhaps it is self-importance on our part, but all three directors to date agree that the faculty makes or breaks the Institute. Members must have prestige to command respect, knowledge to draw upon as gained by extensive experience, and they must be able to teach. Since it is all an arduous labor of love on their part, selection is difficult. It is to be expected that most will come from the same geographical area as the site of the Institute, but there should be in addition a leavening of those of national prominence from other areas. Selection should be made at least a year in advance of the Institute, if possible, to allow time for preparation of lectures and materials.

The director must coordinate and reconcile. There were co-directors at Chicago, which, as was to be expected from those so serving, worked perfectly.

5. SPONSORSHIP OF FUTURE INSTITUTES.

The first two Institutes, both experimental in almost every respect, required the organizing and guiding hand of a sponsoring institution equipped for such work. The nature

of the Institutes requires that there be provided an excellent law library available to registrants, and that there also be reasonably priced living accommodations nearby. I suggest that, as experience is gained, future Institutes may present a possible source of revenue to the Association, and be-

lieve that this aspect should be explored.

Speaking for one director, I can say that the Institutes are a lot of work, but that the results are worth it. As so often happens, the director probably learns more than any other participant.

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Institutes from the Point of View of the Student

RILEY PAUL BURTON AND PRISCILLA L. RIDER

At the first law librarians' Institute sponsored by the American Association of Law Libraries in Los Angeles in 1953, Miles O. Price suggested that the truly indispensable person in a law library was the patron and further "affirmed his philosophy of librarianship as based on the cornerstone of service to the user."¹

Since it is axiomatic that the principal user of a law library is one trained or being trained in law, it may not be entirely irrelevant to note what changes have taken place in legal training in the 50 years since the organization of the American Association of Law Libraries. The development of American legal education has been chronicled and discussed by others,² but among the most significant general trends have been those toward (1) increased period of pre-law training; (2) a more or less stabilized period of formal law study; and, more recently, (3) greater provision for post-graduate training, not merely for the legal scholar in pursuit of an ad-

vanced degree, but for the ordinary practitioner, through a variety of programs for "continuing legal education."

Much of the impetus behind these trends has been provided by such professional organizations as the American Bar Association, the Association of American Law Schools and, particularly with respect to the third item, the American Law Institute's committee on continuing legal education, the Practising Law Institute, some local bar associations and some law schools. Fundamentally, however, these developments have been based on the felt needs of the legal profession itself.

If law libraries are indeed primarily the handmaidens of that profession, it seems reasonable that comparable needs should be felt and that similar developments should take place in the training for law librarianship. And it might be assumed that the American Association of Law Libraries, as the major professional organization of law librarians, should take the lead in articulating those needs and in formulating a program of development.

Lacking any sanction or control comparable to that exercised through the American Bar Association's council on legal education or the Association of American Law Schools' standards and requirements for admission to membership, the American Association of Law Libraries has hardly been

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1. 46 L. Lib. J. 335 (1953).

2. REED, TRAINING FOR THE PUBLIC PROFESSION OF THE LAW (1921); REED, PRESENT-DAY LAW SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. (1928); Seavey, "The American Association of Law Schools in Retrospect," 3 J. Legal Ed. 153 (1951); Currie, "The Materials of Law Study," 3 J. Legal Ed. 331 (1951); HARNO, LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES (1953).

in a position to prescribe minimum standards of educational preparation for law librarianship. This is not to say that the desirability or necessity of establishing standards has not occupied the attention of the Association nor that the subject has not been frequently discussed in the pages of the *Law Library Journal*.³

If it is permissible to compare the results of a 1936 survey of law school libraries⁴ with those of a 1952 survey limited to non-law school libraries,⁵ the conclusion may be justified that there is some slight trend toward more adequate preparation of law librarians. But it is undoubtedly still true that a substantial number of law libraries "have staffs inadequate in respect to formal training and experience,"⁶ and that it is "unmistakably clear that there is no educational standard, however modest, which has in the past been generally applied in the selection of the head of a law library."⁷ This seems to make more emphatic the need that some provision be made for "continuing," if not *ex post facto*, law librarianship training.

Just as the persistent problem of closing the gap between law school and practice has received increasing attention, so it must be recognized that the best organized course in law

librarianship, or any hybrid alternative, produces something short of a full-fledged law librarian. The gulf between professional competence and the somewhat haphazard preparation of others who may find themselves working in law libraries is even greater. What seems to be required, then, is some sort of telescopic bridge, adaptable to a chasm of inconstant width—surely a challenge to the most ingenious engineer. Yet it is something in the nature of such a structure that the American Association of Law Libraries has attempted in the design and building of two promising test models.

Doubtless inspired by the success of such local efforts as the Institutes sponsored by the Ohio Association of Law Libraries,⁸ the Chicago Association of Law Libraries' Workshops,⁹ and the popular reception of those programs "devoted to the practical bread-and-butter subjects"¹⁰ at the annual meetings of the Association, the executive board voted in favor of sponsoring the first Institute at Los Angeles in 1953 and the second at Chicago in 1955.

The response in each case exceeded expectations, with over 50 registrants at the Los Angeles Institute and more than 70 at Chicago. Part of the increase in attendance may be attributed to the more central geographic location and to the availability of more scholarships, but certainly the proven success of the first was also an important factor. Chicago was not merely a repeat performance, but a

3. *Law Library Journal* articles by Bitner, 40:49 (1947); Frantz, 44:94 (1951); Hicks, 19:61 (1926) and 23:62 (1930); MacKavitt & Boyd, 33:81 (1940); Roalfe, 31:141 (1938), 31:335 (1938) and 32:1 (1939). And see the lively panel discussion on education for law librarianship in PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND WORKSHOP ON LAW LIBRARY PROBLEMS, p. 36 (Chicago Association of Law Libraries, 1954).

4. Survey and report of the Committee on education for law librarianship, 29 L. Lib. J. 199 (1936).

5. ROALFE, THE LIBRARIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION (1953).

6. ROALFE, *op. cit.*, p. 92.

7. ROALFE, *op. cit.*, p. 98.

8. 45 L. Lib. J. 54 (1952); 47 *id.* 40 (1954).

9. 46 L. Lib. J. 35 (1953); 47 *id.* 41 (1955).

10. 46 L. Lib. J. 5 (1953).

new production under a different management and several individuals found it not only practical but profitable to attend both sessions.

Each of the writers had the opportunity to attend but one of the Institutes. We have therefore joined forces in undertaking to present the student's viewpoint of such an enterprise. Of course, the viewpoint of no single student could be called typical. Due to the wide diversity of backgrounds, differences in age, sex, national origin, experience, type of library represented and special fields of interest, each individual brought something quite different to the Institute and therefore came away with correspondingly differing rewards.

This disparity in background of the prospective audience must have seemed to present a difficult problem to the planners, not only in the selection of topics to be considered, but in their presentation of those matters, which must necessarily be pitched at a level within the range of all. The dilemma, we suspect, was more illusory than real, however, and it is doubtful that any individual student felt either lost in the wilderness or bored by over-familiar scenery.

This may be less a tribute to the skill and ingenuity of the instructional staff than merely a commentary on the nature of law library work, concerned as it is with such a wide range of subject matter, as well as with such a variety of technical and administrative problems. None of its subject matter is so static or inflexible as to foreclose new developments; none of its problems permits stereotyped solutions that will stand for all time and under

all conditions. Rather, they will bear constant fresh analysis and inquiry into their underlying reasons for existence. Bound as we are by inertia, inherited tradition, a parochial and short-sighted view of our own four walls, and a provincial distrust of alien ideas, a healthy, uninhibited look at familiar problems from a new perspective may often reveal an unsuspected fresh approach or inspire constructive thinking unfettered by routine habit. And where our duties in a particular library environment have become limited to a narrow phase of library operation, it is well to raise our eyes occasionally and reconsider its relation to the over-all library function of service to the user.

The substantive knowledge to be acquired, is, we assume, the primary objective of attending an Institute. And from Association officer to the lowliest neophyte, we feel confident there was no one who could not gain something new from instruction by experts of intelligence and experience. Nor was this knowledge on a highly abstract level, but rather related to practical, down-to-earth problems. Legal bibliography, technical processes and reader services were featured at the first Institute. Formulation of acquisition policy, order work procedure, processing of continuations, physical arrangement of materials, and a particularly intensive consideration of law cataloging received attention at the second.

Provision of mimeographed materials was most helpful, eliminating the need for extensive note-taking and leaving the student free to participate more readily in discussion. Although

the supply was unfortunately inadequate at the first Institute,¹¹ an outstanding feature of the second was the advance distribution of syllabi to the registrants. These materials have permanent value for later use, containing as they do such tools as bibliographies, checklists, tables and charts.

Ample opportunity was provided for the submission of particular problems and specific questions to a sympathetic and informed group for serious consideration. Student participation and the free interchange of ideas, experiences and problems was spontaneous, spirited and rewarding. The result was an increased sense of obtaining vital, personal and real information of lasting value. A substantial number of most practical pointers cropped up in open discussion: tips on a novel way of handling an old or recurring library problem; a current policy of certain publishers and dealers; word of some forthcoming publication or enterprise. This type of information is seldom found in published literature, nor is it ordinarily included in a planned lecture by an instructor. This is but one way that the varied background and wide range of experience of the group could be shared and utilized to the advantage of all.

In furtherance of the practical aspect of the Institutes, participation and cooperation by dealers, publishers and vendors of equipment was evident and welcome. In Los Angeles demonstrations were presented on the use of loose-leaf services and in Chicago various types of record-keeping equipment were displayed. Finally,

11. 46 L. Lib. J. 340 (1953).

the opportunity to visit law libraries of different types accessible in a metropolitan area such as Los Angeles or Chicago was a means of gaining further understanding of the particular problems, technical devices and services of each.

To suggest that every registrant immediately puts into practice every valuable scrap of information gleaned from a week's program is, of course, unrealistic. But at least his eyes and ears and, one trusts, his mind have been opened. The verity of that old library science slogan, "Practices Vary" has new meaning and makes him less uncomfortable, aware as he may now be of some of the reasons for variance. He is consequently in a better position to make an enlightened choice among myriad alternatives.

Not the least significant attraction of an Institute is the additional week of association with other law librarians beyond that afforded merely by attendance at an annual meeting of the Association. It is always satisfying to widen the circle of one's acquaintances in a field of common interest, not only in order to gain insight into common problems, but to share in the profit friendship itself brings. Even the burden of future correspondence is lightened when your addressee becomes an identifiable face rather than merely an impersonal holder of a position. Future cooperation is facilitated by mutual recognition and the memory of shared experiences.

Indeed, it would give a false impression if the student's viewpoint were presented as being limited to his reaction to the substantive content of the lectures, discussions and demonstra-

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tions. For this stimulating period of association with other students acquires an aura not unlike the nostalgic college days of earlier years. The member of the class of Chicago '55 may not long remember Pollack's pronouncements on A.L.A. cataloging rules; it is unlikely that he will soon forget Farmer's historic shopping expedition in Yankee territory, Coonan's bid for male popularity by moving that shirt-sleeves be made uniform of the day, Johnston's involuntary third dip in Lake Michigan, McNabb's forthright position on the rights of LaSalle Street jaywalkers, the pleasant medley of accents, foreign and domestic, during Northwestern's hospitable coffee breaks, the impressive infusion of young blood represented by the alert crop of scholarship winners, midnight strolls along the lake shore, Dean Havighurst's classic "commencement" address, etc., etc. The Los Angeles alumnus will have his memories of a Piacenza swim party, a Turnabout Theater soirée, and Mary Helen Stevens' touching tribute to the Institute's beloved director. And both will, of course, be proud possessors of a Certificate of Attendance as a tangi-

ble symbol of a worthwhile experience.

Itself a product of cooperation—by the American Association of Law Libraries, the universities and the chapters, an Institute can be a most effective way of promoting cooperation among law librarians generally. The Institute "graduate" must surely realize that no law library, however extensive its collection, however competent its personnel, can be completely self-sufficient. Most important, he will be able to identify himself as part of a special group, with which he will feel the need to establish and maintain such a relationship as "can alone completely change the conception of the tasks involved, and this in turn can have a profound effect on the quality of the service of the library represented"¹² by him. Thus in sponsoring this type of program, the Association has not only taken steps to fill an obvious current need, but has laid groundwork which may make the organization itself more effective in the future. May the next 50 years see this promise fulfilled.

12. ROALFE, *op. cit.*, p. 356.

History of the Carolina—South Eastern Chapter, 1937-1955

SARAH LEVERETTE AND LUCILE ELLIOTT

The work of the law librarians of the south to better their profession is the story of the fabled fagots, a tiny gain made one at a time produces the desired total results. Major efforts have been centered around two ambitions—on one hand, to draw into its fold a sizable enough group to generate inspiration for the improvement of the profession; on the other, to link forces with every allied group that could contribute to the work because of vested interest. Twice has it reached out for more coverage. The four changes in name from North Carolina Law Librarians to Carolinas Law Librarians to Carolinas Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries to South Eastern Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries indicate something of its regional expansion. No history of the work is complete without including the story of all four.

An appraising look at the days of the mid '30's when the original group was organized reveals that everywhere there was a stir, an awakening and an urge among librarians both individually and collectively to do something to improve all elements of libraries.

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The American Library Association was responding vigorously and continuously to the recommendations of its various activities committees¹ on the subjects of more thorough education for librarians, standards for libraries, financial problem solutions, statistical research and organization of the parent Association. The American Association of Law Libraries was engaged in deep self-searching resulting in top flight policy-making under the Roalfe plan² which was directed at every essential activity of the association. This was the general climate in which the *North Carolina Law Librarians* was born.

A look at local conditions of about that same era—20 years ago—reveals that all the North Carolina law libraries of any size were grouped within a 35 mile radius at the center of the state. They were the libraries of three law schools and of the State Supreme Court. Regardless of this proximity each library, librarian, and institution stood as a separate unit and operated on its individual standards. The librarians felt hopelessly isolated professionally. They felt the need of backing. The questions they asked themselves were "Is law library work a profession or that of a custodian or tech-

1. See Clift, David H. *Associations in the United States*, 3 *Library Trends* 224-225, 1955.

2. *The Law Library Journal* of the mid '30's is full of reports on the Expansion Plan.

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nician? Can a law librarian claim the same respect as a doctor, lawyer, judge or teacher?" Not one of the librarians could look to the over-all administrators of their institutions for thorough understanding or well-informed advice, since only a law librarian understands the complexities of law library work. No common standards for the profession were recognized. Of the four sizable libraries one was a one-man library; one, a two-man library; and one was fairly well staffed. Appropriations were low indeed. Along with the librarian's "minority group" feeling there was a growing sense of a need to do something. Finally the awareness grew into a realization that the time had come to take action. The answer seemed to lie in rallying the group for their collective judgment on the subject.

In October, 1937, 10 law librarians from four law libraries³ met at the University of North Carolina to discuss plans. After voting to organize, the sentiment of all those present is recorded in the "proceedings" to be that "meeting several times a year in the interest of fellowship, exchange of ideas, and cooperative projects" would go far toward boosting the morale of the profession.

Never has there been a group formed with such loose organization. They had a name, North Carolina Law Librarians. There was a president and secretary-treasurer. There was hardly need for a separate treasurer for there were no fees and no funds to handle. There

were no standing committees. Most of the work was done by the committee of the whole. Informality and the democratic approach were employed always. Every one made his contribution. Judging the procedure used then in the light of late scientific study and present day standards of group dynamics, it is known now that the methods used were the best ones to enlist interest and participation of the individuals. This may have been the reason for the harmony which existed among the members. There was no working at cross purposes, no rivalry and no undue competition. A president of the national Association sensed this accord. After a visit to one of the group's meetings he commented on this spirit in an open meeting of the larger group.⁴ The meetings rotated from library to library. Each host was program chairman. Everyone paid his own travel and meal expenses unless there was a party or a picnic.

The programs claimed no special uniqueness. They dealt with the organization of a good law library, standard contents, bindery routines, work of the national Association, history of the early law libraries in the state, indexing of state documents and exchange policies. Some creative projects were undertaken which resulted in useful products. Two members⁵ expanded the Index of Memorials published in the North Carolina Supreme

4. Lewis W. Morse, Cornell University Law Librarian, President of American Association of Law Libraries in the Proceedings said "I never saw a finer group working together. They certainly are harmonious and really accomplish a great deal." 34 Law Library Journal 185 (1941).

5. Lumpkin, Helen M. *Index to addenda in North Carolina Supreme Court Reports*, 214 N. C. 851-57.

Gulley, Donald, *Supplement to list of memorials of Bench and Bar in North Carolina found in Supreme Court Reports*. Vol. 207-213/214 N. C. 857.

3. Duke University Law Library: William R. Roalfe, Mary S. Covington, Katherine Day, Hazel Mangum, Marianna Long, Mrs. Annie C. Walker. Wake Forest College Law Library: Donald Gulley. North Carolina Supreme Court Library: Dillard S. Gardner. University of North Carolina Law Library. Mrs. Ben Gray Lumpkin, Lucile Elliott.

Court Reports to include the index of all addenda of the reports up to date. Another⁶ compiled an index of the memorials and biographies in the North Carolina Bar Reports. Still another formulated a list of bibliographies and checklists for locating North Carolina publications.⁷

The effort to expand by including more members and establishing as many contacts as possible was a standing item of business. It was perhaps the most lasting and significant accomplishment of the first seven years. At first the effort was directed at bar librarians in the state. Invitations were issued to the group meetings, offers of gifts of valuable superseded material were made. Some of these overtures were met with cold response. Only one bar librarian actually became a member.⁸

The law librarian of the University of South Carolina⁹ was invited as a guest to the October, 1938, meeting. While there she was invited to join the group and she accepted. Of necessity then the name of the organization was changed to Carolinas Law Librarians. Later on this expansion yielded two new members.¹⁰ Their assistance has counted much in the work that was being done for the larger area.

At the October, 1939, meeting it was proposed that the Carolinas Law Librarians apply to the American Association of Law Libraries for chapter status. The member who conceived the notion, Mr. William R. Roalfe,

pointed out the benefits of being able to draw on the resources of the national group and the advantages of the prestige which this tie-in would afford. Upon application, the petition was granted upon two conditions; one, that a constitution be submitted to the national association and that the name of the small group indicate its relationship to the larger. Both stipulations were met. Mr. Roalfe then drafted the constitution and by-laws and the name was changed to the Carolinas Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries. It has always been a matter of pardonable pride that this small gathering of librarians was the first chapter of the Association. Besides the professional advantages, it later developed that the Association was going to grant to its first recognized chapter and all later ones a certain percentage of dues paid by members who belonged to both organizations. The Chapter at last had some money for incidental expenses. As late as 1941, the financial statement of May of that year reflected the "high financing" of the Chapter.

Received from AALL	\$11.00
Letterheads purchased	5.25
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Total free balance	\$ 5.75

From that date to 1956, this annual refund is the only source of income available for operating expenses, such as stationery, stamps, guests' meals and other minor indebtedness.

In the recruiting campaign, some of the members were eager to include the law librarian of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham. Some of the institutions represented in the

6. Lucile Elliott.

7. Marianna Long.

8. Eula Meyer of the Charlotte Law Library.

9. Ophelia Strickland.

10. Sarah Leverette, Law Librarian of University of South Carolina, Jean Sims, Chief Assistant.

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group, however, were not yet adjusted to the idea of holding meetings of mixed races; so that idea was abandoned for the time being with the reservation that the effort would be renewed at a later date.

No little thought was given to possible ways of assisting the legal profession of the state in establishing their individual and cooperative libraries. The first step taken was to formulate a list of three parts showing what should be the contents of a model library of North Carolina legal materials costing \$2,000, \$3,000, and \$5,000. For wide-spread use, the lists were printed in the February, 1940, issue of the *North Carolina Law Review* which goes to practically the whole legal profession of the state. Later, when the lists were revised to bring sets and prices up to date, the list was again printed in the same *Review*.¹¹ This time all publishers' discounts and terms were listed separately to further help those who would use the list for the purchase of their own collections.

The Chapter studied methods of establishing and maintaining local bar libraries so that the maximum help could be given those who turned to the Chapter for assistance. Representatives of bar associations preparing to establish a common collection were invited to the Chapters' meetings to discuss all angles of the subject.

The Chapter suggested to the two bar associations of the state that a committee on law libraries be established in each bar group. This suggestion was

accepted and a chapter member¹² became the executive member of each committee. Through the years before the war gradually the number of local bar libraries had grown from two or three to eight or 10. While the Chapter could not claim full credit for their creation, its efforts had counted in the final achievement. But unfortunately this project was cut short by World War II.

By the spring of 1943 the war was disrupting everything. At the May meeting, the Carolinas Chapter reluctantly agreed to discontinue meetings for the duration of the war. It was decided that the group would not be dissolved. To avoid liquidation and loss of all previous accomplishments, it was planned that the officers of that year would be retained for the duration of the war. All members were to be continued also. For five years all activity was held in abeyance.

In the fall of 1948 the Carolinas Chapter met again to reactivate the group. Each librarian present had suffered much from the vicissitudes of the holocaust. Staffs had been depleted, labor turn-over had been constant, clientele had dwindled to a small number, and appropriations remained almost static in amount. By reason of these staff changes, the personnel of the Chapter too had changed, but the work was taken up along the lines followed before the war.

By the early 50's, however, miracles were taking place in the South as far as law school libraries were concerned and the major part of the Chapter members came from schools. It was

11. Lucile Elliott, Marianna Long and Dillard Gardner made suggestions; the latter compiled the lists. Elizabeth Holt, was editor, 1949 Revision of Model North Carolina Law Library which Gardner had largely brought up-to-date.

12. Dillard Gardner did "yeoman's service" on these committees.

apparent to all that new vitality had arisen from the ashes of the war. Looking to the schools for some explanation, one could detect several causes; a new fairly uniform curriculum calling for various types of research was being adopted; student registrations were abnormally large; and the average student was more mature and studious. These circumstances made heavy demands on law libraries. The law teachers of the south had organized a thriving regional group called the South Eastern Conference of Law Teachers. Both deans and faculty members were becoming library conscious, and were demonstrating this attitude by discussing standards for libraries. They were employing better trained personnel. Practically every state university law library in the south was manned with a well trained librarian who was participating vigorously in the work of the American Association of Law Libraries. Some also were attending the regional meetings of the South Eastern Teacher's group. The south had broken out in a rash of new libraries which were part of new law school buildings. In over half the southern states one or two law libraries were emerging into the class of large law libraries with collections numbering from 80,000 to 100,000 volumes. It was common talk among law book publishers' representatives who know library conditions of the country that the southern law libraries were on the move. How could this new vigor be utilized for the good of law libraries in the region? How could the school librarians effect a tie-in with the teacher's organizations that would bring some mutually rewarding

results? It was these questions that the Carolinas Chapter contemplated and discussed for several years. Finally a joint meeting with the south eastern law teachers at both the University of North Carolina and Duke University 12 miles away was arranged in September, 1953. Invitations were issued to all law librarians of the south to come and discuss how libraries could share the benefits of the renaissance. From that convocation representing seven states and 17 librarians¹³ came the decision to organize a group and ask again for chapter status in the American Association of Law Libraries while at the same time retaining a loose affiliation with the south eastern law teachers. Only law school libraries were present at this organizational meeting, but the matter of trying to attract other types of law librarians was seriously considered. It was the consensus among the planners that firm, county,

13. Alabama

University of Alabama. Mrs. Willie Mae Sandford.

Florida

University of Miami. Harriet French.
University of Florida. Mrs. Ila Pridgen.

Georgia

University of Georgia. Jane Oliver, Ruth Corry.
Emory University. Mary Ann Kernan.

Louisiana

Louisiana State University. Kate Wallach.

North Carolina

Duke University. Katherine Day, Madeline Copeland.
University of North Carolina. Mary Oliver, Lucile Elliott.
Wake Forest College. Jeanne Tillman.

South Carolina

University of South Carolina. Sarah Levette

Virginia

University of Virginia. Frances Farmer
Washington and Lee. E. M. Farris
College of William and Mary. Chester Baker
University of Richmond. Mrs. Ellen Keene.

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court and bar librarians had much to gain by becoming a part of the new organization. They belonged to no other professional group and had lived in this isolation too long. Part of the programs could and would be especially planned for them.

At the summer, 1954, meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in Miami, Florida, this new organization became a chapter under the name South Eastern Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries. While only the directions of its growth can be cited rather than actual achievements, so far their work is showing continuity of past purpose. A constitution and by-laws have been drafted and adopted which call for more complex organization than the original document. A newsheet has been launched. A survey of member libraries' holdings has been made as a basis for reciprocal service including a cooperative plan for purchasing rarely-used research materials. Some such scheme is forced on libraries whose research needs are outstripping their limited financial and spatial resources. No one library can afford or can shelve the legal materials that will be called for in the near future. A co-

operative arrangement is the answer as has been proved by other economy moves such as the Chicago project. It was the general belief that now is the time to build for the future: that it is too late when the need is urgent. The Chapter is aware of the careful planning and preliminary work necessary to launch this project but believes it can be accomplished in time.

It has been said that the golden age of general library development has come.¹⁴ While that cannot yet be said of law libraries in the south, it can be claimed that the stage is set for some high grade performance. If the new Chapter can, with stiff resolution, continue to follow up diligently its two original objectives—that is, if it can continue to issue such clear calls for librarians of all types of libraries that the majority cannot fail to heed and join forces; and if it can so delineate the concept of cooperative effort with allied groups in kindred fields that the greatest good can be realized reciprocally, then law library service in the south will reach an excellence unknown in the region.

14. White, Carl (Director of libraries, Columbia University) *Services to Scholars*, 3 *Library Trends* 160.

The Law Library Association of Greater New York (LLAGNY) 1938-1956

JULIUS J. MARKE

At the forty-second annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries held in Detroit in 1949, President Hobart Coffey arose during the proceedings to make an important announcement:

"Now . . . we wish to take a vote on the petition of the Law Library Association of Greater New York. This Association has petitioned to become a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries. The Executive Committee has made a thorough investigation of this Association and is convinced that this Association meets with all of the requirements of our Constitution. The Executive Committee has approved the admission of this Association's Chapter and it now comes before you for a vote . . ."

And thus it was—that after flourishing for 11 years as an independent organization, the Law Library Association of Greater New York (or LLAGNY as it is familiarly called) became a chapter member of the American Association of Law Libraries by a unanimous vote. As the vote was counted, the occasion must have revived nostalgic memories in some of

its founders who were then attending the convention. Elizabeth Finley, Sidney Hill, Miles Price and Lawrence Schmehl probably recalled as well the names of those others who were also instrumental in founding the organization: Franklin Poole, Alfred DeVito, Raymond Lindquist, Alfred Lindsay, Marjorie Coleman, Lena Keller and Helen Smith Helmle.

Certainly, through their minds must have flashed kaleidoscopic impressions of their early meetings, first as part of a "downtown" City Hall-Wall Street group in 1938 and shortly thereafter, as a more inclusive unit attracting law librarians from all parts of New York City. Those were indeed wonderful days—full of good intentions and a desire to promote the interests and to consider the mutual problems of a group of law librarians in a great metropolitan community. From its very inception, LLAGNY was an instantaneous success. To this day, practically every law librarian in the Greater New York City area has belonged and contributed to its program.

Over the years, LLAGNY has enjoyed stimulating and interesting meetings. It has been fortunate to attract, as guest speakers, distinguished leaders of the judiciary and the bar and well-known authorities in the fields of librarianship and legal education.

Julius J. Marke is Law Librarian and Assoc. Prof. of Law, New York University Library of the School of Law, New York 3, New York.

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Space limitations do not permit adequate comment on our various speakers and programs, but for the purpose of indicating their character, a few will be cited:

Professor Herman Gray on trends in administrative law research; lectures on use of looseleaf services; a panel discussion on arrangement and cataloguing in the law library; Dr. Fremont Rider on microprint; Professor John M. Hazard on Soviet law and legal materials; William Dean Embree, president of New York County Lawyers Association on legal aid; Roger N. Baldwin, then director of the Civil Liberties Union on civil liberties; Professor Sheldon Elliott, then president of the Association of American Law Schools, on the role of the law library in legal research; and Professor Waldo Chamberlin, formerly chief documents officer of the United Nations conference held at San Francisco, on the arrangement, classification and use in research of United Nations documents.

A memorable occasion was our December, 1953, meeting which was a dinner honoring Lawrence H. Schmehl, eminent law librarian of the New York County Lawyers Association, upon his completion of 50 years of distinguished service to the legal profession. Another important event was a roundtable analysis of the proposed "K" classification for the Library of Congress. In a sense, this meeting approached in character regional significance, for in addition to the panel members from New York (Miles Price, Julius Marke, and Fred Rothman), we

also attracted Miss Elizabeth Forgeus of Yale Law School, Professor Maurice Tauber of Columbia University Library School and Frank Dwyer and Werner Ellinger of the Library of Congress.

The meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in New York City in 1948 is one event LLAGNY members recall with pleasure. It was indeed a very successful convention due greatly to an outstanding program which was further enhanced by the excellent convention facilities available in New York City. We all look forward with anticipation to another American Association of Law Libraries' convention to be held in New York City in the immediate future.

An interesting project undertaken by LLAGNY was started in 1941, with the first issue of *The Legist* published in February of that year. At first, the purpose of *The Legist* was to function as a news-letter containing brief items of news about LLAGNY and the work of its committees. President Lawrence Schmehl suggested that such a news-bulletin ought to have a name and that it should be called *The Legist*. With the acceptance of his recommendation, the Editor commented: "... and you fellow law librarians, had better run right to your dictionary, and make up your mind as to whether you think it is a good name or not . . ." Apparently, the name was well received for it lasted during the entire life of the publication.

Although *The Legist* started with modest aspirations as an informal professional journal, its light personal touch and entertaining style, combined with articles of scholarly interest, soon

gave it a national reputation. Its issues can now be found in many law libraries throughout the country and while *The Legist* flourished, its editors often received requests for many items featured in it. The obvious success of *The Legist* was due to its successive editors—Raymond Lindquist, Lena Keller and Marjorie Coleman—who devoted many hours of their free time to its growth and development.

Some of the more important articles featured in *The Legist* were on subject headings relating to war; memoranda of law; the United States Court of Admiralty; book buying in South America; reference lists of important war legislation and regulations; court libraries in New York City; basic books on aviation law; and sources of materials on foreign war laws and regulations affecting American interests.

The Legist also carried many light touches quite in point for law librarians, of which the following verse is rather characteristic:

On The Exchange

If my librarian
Were just a Legistarian
Said the Dup who lived on the shelf
I'd rate the exchanges
Traverse other ranges
And not only sleep on the shelf.

Due to the war situation, *The Legist* had to suspend publication with Volume 3, No. 4 (April-June 1943). "The paper situation and the difficulty and the high cost of getting printing done, together with the demands on the potential writers who might supply the needed material for its pages, causes *The Legist* to suspend publication,"

wrote its editor in a "Swan Song". Unfortunately, this worthy publication has never been revived, testifying to the difficulties involved in carrying through such a publishing project. It is hoped however by many LLAGNY members, that some day *The Legist* may once again carry on as heretofore, bringing good cheer and fellowship with its every issue.

Another interesting project that has been undertaken by LLAGNY is slowly taking shape under the guidance and direction of Sidney Hill. It pertains to a union catalogue of law materials in which the various law libraries of the Greater New York City area will participate. Its purpose will be to make available to the participating library material which it desires but does not possess and also to avoid unnecessary duplication of purchase by the libraries concerned. The possibilities of such a plan are enormous, especially in relation to space problems and budget limitations. Present plans call for a centrally located building to store the union collection as well as a union card catalogue.

Although the union catalogue project is still to be concluded successively, at present another form of cooperation exists among the member librarians of LLAGNY, in that they complement their own book collections by a friendly and informal inter-library loan relationship with each other. This permits, for example, the private law firm libraries in Wall Street, the bar association libraries, the court libraries, and the university libraries to borrow from each other, or if not available for loan, to send their patrons to those libraries to consult

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needed material. Thus, a really formidable amount of law material is always available for our researchers, for combined, the resources of the law libraries in New York City are capable of solving almost any legal problem in the world.

In this spirit too, in one form or another, LLAGNY carries on a program of continuing library education for law librarians. Periodic panel discussions permit the views and experiences of trained, competent, librarian members to be exchanged in the evaluation of established library research techniques and consideration of newer ones. Then again, an *Information Bulletin* has been published intermittently over the years, edited by Al Borner. Consisting of several mimeographed sheets, it has always been an excellent source of information concerning current developments in the law and in legal publishing. We anticipate every new issue and it is regretted that it is not published more regularly.

On the whole, we look upon the activities of our chapter as very much worthwhile. Professionally, we realize that we have much to gain by associating with our colleagues in a forum such as provided by our meetings and organization. This association has also been a good proving ground for developing leadership in American Association of Law Libraries' activities and law librarianship throughout the country. We are indeed proud of the many law librarians in positions of importance in the country who have developed so successfully in our midst. We feel that in some way we were influential in the progress they have made; to cite a few without mention-

ing all, we can point to Raymond Lindquist (director, Cleveland Public Library), Louis Piacenza (law librarian, U.C.L.A.), Ervin Pollack (law librarian, Ohio State University), Forrest Drummond (librarian, Los Angeles County Law Library), Harry Bitner (librarian, U. S. Department of Justice), Margaret Coonan (state law librarian of New Jersey), Elizabeth Finley (librarian, Covington & Burling), Frances Holbrook (U.C.L.A. School of Law Library), Carroll Moreland (law librarian, University of Pennsylvania), and Margaret Hall (State Department of Information Library).

LLAGNY now consists of about 150 members with an average of 50 to 75 attending each of our quarterly meetings. We attract membership from as far north as the library staffs of the New York State Law Library in Albany and Yale Law School in Connecticut, and as far south as the New Jersey State Law Library in Trenton, New Jersey. Every facet of law librarianship is represented in our chapter. Law librarians from university, bar, court, government and private law firms commingle in our meetings and participate in our activities. This allows an opportunity for our members to discuss apposite problems with a wide, sophisticated approach at all times. We draw a great deal upon our own talent and that of our patrons to program our meetings—discussing law library problems with an aim to help the neophyte as well as the more experienced members of the group. The end result is practically the equivalent of an advanced professional law library course in a library school.

As part of this program we publish a directory of our members by the name of the member and the name of his organization, which is really helpful in reaching the right person at the right time.

Recently, we have set up a committee on placement, which acts as a central agency for filling positions and recruiting new members to the law library field. Working closely with the committee on placement of the American Association of Law Libraries, it performs a real service for the local law library community and LLAGNY membership.

Financially, we have always been solvent, thus allowing for pleasant refreshments after each meeting and an opportunity for development of

friendships which last and mean much. Despite all we have accomplished, we look forward to even more productive activity in the future.

Past-Presidents

Lawrence H. Schmehl	1939-1940
A. Alfred DeVito	1940-1941
Raymond C. Lindquist	1941-1942
Albert Borner, Jr.	1942-1943
Alfred B. Lindsey	1943-1944
Mrs. Marjorie S. Coleman	1944-1945
Lena Keller	1945-1946
Sidney B. Hill	1946-1947
Margaret E. Hall	1947-1948
Forrest Drummond	1948-1949
Julius J. Marke	1949-1950
Helen M. S. Helmle	1950
Cyril L. McDermott	1950-1951
Beatrice Schmulling	1951-1952
Harry Bitner	1952-1953
William C. Taylor	1953-1954
Vincent E. Fiordalisi	1954-1955
Eugene M. Wypyski	1955-1956

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The Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C., 1939-1955

BERTHA M. ROTHE

During the proceedings of the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries Helen Newman reported to the Association one item of her many activities in this wise:

"On April 18, 1939, your Executive Secretary presided at the organization meeting of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C., and was later elected one of the directors of this group at its meeting held on May 31, 1939." (32 L. Lib. J. 216).

These simple words mark the beginning of a group widely influential in law library circles, and professionally important to more than 100 member librarians employed in about 35 different federal, school, firm or other law libraries.

The statement does not, however, reflect the vast amount of work that was necessary to mold and hold together and develop so many people into a mutually cooperative group of members who help each other in reference, placement, and inter-library loan work, and who endeavor to raise the standard of law librarianship in Washington.

The Law Librarians' Society is the product of the efforts of many people over the past 17 years—efforts which now must be deduced largely from faulty memories and impersonal, businesslike minutes of recording secretaries. Statistics are not of prime importance in the life of the Society, but it is interesting to note that of the 37 men and women who met for dinner at the Hotel Twenty-four Hundred that April 18, one-third are on the membership roster today. Still engaged in library work are Joseph G. Gauges, Charles H. Hallam, Lucille Holland, Winifred M. Ing, Anne Jensen, Wallace Jones, Helen Newman, and Ann Trittipo. Four of those present at the organizational meeting have recently retired: Mary B. Ladd, Lois Moore, Tilloah Squire, and Annie S. Wright. Mrs. Mary Virginia Lee Wenzel is still interested in the group, but is now legislative control officer of the Civil Service Commission. This key group has made many of the significant contributions of time and effort that have kept the Society growing.

One not knowing the history of the American Association of Law Libraries would probably guess that it was formed from pre-existing regional groups which desired the benefits of national organization. Instead of this, it was not until the Association was

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strongly established in the 1930's that members of the Association began to organize the law librarians in their communities into local groups for mutual benefit. Shortly after the North Carolina law librarians organized under William R. Roalfe, Helen Newman at George Washington University Law School, Helen Boyd of the Social Security Board, and Matthew A. McKavitt of the U. S. Department of Justice, and a few others proposed to form a similar group in Washington. These efforts culminated in success when the 37 present at the Hotel Twenty-four Hundred unanimously decided that they should avail themselves of the advantages inherent in organization. Mr. McKavitt was chosen temporary president and Wanda Miller temporary secretary, to serve until a constitution could be adopted and regular officers elected. Included on the constitutional committee were Helen Boyd as Chairman, Virginia Brewer (Library of Congress), Joseph G. Gauges (United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals), H. H. Hackley (Federal Reserve Board), William H. Harrison (Supreme Court), and Helen Newman, who had attended a number of AALL conventions and had been editor of the *Law Library Journal* since 1934 and secretary-treasurer of the AALL.

Having once decided to organize, the group lost no time in meeting at the same place on May 10, where Miss Boyd presented for discussion the proposed draft of the constitution. A constitution not very different from the one in force today was framed, so the constitution committee was reappointed as the nominating committee

to choose a slate of officers and frame by-laws for the group, to be considered at a meeting on May 31. At this time the constitution and by-laws were read and adopted, and it was decided that all persons present at either the May 10 or May 31 meeting would be considered members upon signing the constitution at the October meeting. John T. Vance, law librarian of Congress, was elected president; Matthew McKavitt, vice-president; Mary Virginia Lee Wenzel, secretary-treasurer; and Wanda Miller, Helen Boyd, and Helen Newman were elected to the board of directors. Thus the group was formally organized as the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C. It is interesting to note that among the charter members were six of the future presidents of the group.

Those who signed the constitution, automatically becoming charter members, are:

M. A. McKavitt	Mary B. Ladd
Helen Newman	Julia E. Brittain
W. H. Harrison	Ann Trittip
W. H. Balderson	Lelah E. Stewart
Richard V. W. Adams, Jr.	Lois Moore
Wallace A. Jones	Tilloah Squire
Winifred M. Ing	Mary Virginia Lee
O. Willard Holloway	John B. Howard
Kady E. Edelson	May F. Darnall
Lucille Holland	Anne Jensen
Virginia W. Brewer	Eloise S. Blake
Annie Shelor Wright	Ruth C. Ringo
Lucile Donovan	Annabelle McIntire
John T. Vance	Beatrice Lawlor
Adelaide Hasse	Hazel H. Fort
Rose E. Saidman	Estelle Flynn
Marjorie P. Staffeld	Elizabeth Zalokar
Helen Holmes	Joseph G. Gauges
Marjorie M. Freund	Wanda Miller
Minnie Wiener	Helen Boyd
William J. Mould	Charles E. Travers
Rebecca L. Notz	Helen R. Lally
Francis D. Scott	Charles Hallam, Jr.

Various committees on law library science, publications, membership,

union catalog of unpublished federal legal material, immediately set to work. Seven new members were gained by the end of the year.

In January, 1940, the same slate of officers was re-elected to serve a second term.

The next year saw Joseph G. Gauges as president, Helen Lally as vice-president, Mary V. Lee as secretary-treasurer, and Rebecca Notz and Wanda Miller on the board. In May, 1941, the office of secretary-treasurer was separated, with O. Willard Holloway becoming treasurer. Election to membership became dependent upon approval by the board, rather than by the members assembled.

In November, 1941, Helen Newman suggested the possibility of the Society's becoming a chapter of the AALL, since more than one-half of the members were also members of the national association. Accordingly the Society drew up a petition for Miss Newman to present at the December meeting of the executive committee of the Association. This was the second application for a chapter by a regional law library group, North Carolina's being the first. Two years earlier, when the recommendations of the committee on the Roalfe expansion plan were adopted, the constitution of the AALL was amended to provide for the formation of official chapters by 10 or more Association members. The petition of the Washington Society was approved in June, 1942, at the thirty-seventh annual meeting.

In 1942 Joseph G. Gauges was re-elected president; Helen Newman became vice-president, Winifred Ing secretary, and Lelah Stewart treasurer. In

1943 and 1944 Helen Newman served as president of the Society, Wanda Miller as vice-president, Anne Jensen as secretary, and Ann Trittipos as treasurer. Rebecca Notz and Mary Virginia Lee Wenzel and Charles Hallam served on the board. The first president, John T. Vance, who had made two recent trips to Latin-American republics, spoke at the January meeting about his 24,000 mile trip, the purpose of which was to visit various library collections and observe the general culture of the South Americans on behalf of the Library of Congress and the coordinator of Inter-American affairs. This was Mr. Vance's last meeting, for he died that spring.

The war years saw several AALL members stationed in Washington during their period of service, or employed here and taking active part in Society activities. Among them were Mildred Dager, Lewis Morse, Ervin Pollack, and William R. Roalfe. Of new members welcomed during this period, the Society is indeed fortunate to have retained Elizabeth Finley and Miriam Vance on its membership roster.

Meetings during these years reflect everyone's preoccupation with the war. There were addresses on the War Production Board, military libraries, an austerity dinner, etc. On May 18, 1943, one of the special attorneys in the War Department, Eldon James, spoke about the work of his office, the transportation corps. At the next meeting, in September, Dr. James was re-introduced to the group as the newly-appointed law librarian of Congress!

In the fall of 1944, as a result of a talk on the growing importance of

legislative histories, a committee was appointed to compile a Union List of Legislative Histories in government and other law libraries in and around the District of Columbia. This committee, which was to serve for many years, was composed of Mrs. Margaret James, chairman; Charles Hallam, Mrs. Rebecca Notz, Minnie Wiener, and Mrs. Annie Wright. Lucille Holland later served on the committee also. This marked the beginning of a project which culminated in the publication of the Union List, first in the *Law Library Journal* in the November 1946 and June 1947 issues, and later in pamphlet form.

Officers for 1945-1946 were Mrs. Huberta Prince, president; Wanda Miller, vice-president; Anne Jensen, secretary; and Charles Hallam, treasurer; with Helen Newman, Ann Trittipio, Joseph Gauges and Dr. Eldon James on the board of directors. Work on the Union List, and on another important activity of the Society, study of the job classification of law librarians in the federal service, progressed.

In 1946 Mrs. Prince was reelected president; Charles Hallam became vice-president, Lelah Stewart secretary, and Lillian McLaurin treasurer. Timely speakers this year included Lieutenant Commander Charles Horsky, officer in charge of the Washington office of the United States chief of counsel for the prosecution of Axis criminals, whose subject was the Nuremberg trials, and the Hon. George T. Washington, then of the U. S. Department of Justice, whose topic was the World Court. Col. Mary Agnes Brown, WAC commander in

the Pacific area, spoke about her overseas experience. The group also viewed colored sound films of the Operation Crossroads bomb explosion on Bikini atoll. The Hon. Harold M. Stephens, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, was elected the first honorary member, and continued so until his death in 1955.

The year 1947-48 was Mrs. Prince's third term as president, with Charles Hallam, vice-president, Amy Jennings secretary, and Marie Drolet treasurer. At this time Helen Newman's ability as a law librarian was signally recognized by her appointment as librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States. She is the first woman to hold the office, and the fourth librarian since the position was first established in 1887.

In 1948-49 Charles Hallam became president, Elizabeth Finley vice-president, Dorothy Allport secretary, Marie Drolet treasurer; and Lois Moore and Joseph Gauges were elected to the board.

In the late 1940's the committee on law library science under the chairmanship of Lillian McLaurin recommended sponsorship by the Society of an experimental Legal Research Clinic. This clinic was held in the Library of Congress Law Library for seven weeks, beginning in April, 1949, with members of the Society conducting the lectures.

In May, 1949, the Society entertained members of the AALL special committee on "Class K" at dinner, and then asked them to "sing for their supper." Elizabeth Benyon, Catharine Campbell, Thomas Dabagh, Elizabeth

Forgeus, Julius Marke, Dr. Miles O. Price, and William R. Roalfe were welcomed.

The Society celebrated the beginning of its tenth year with a tea at the campus home of Dr. Paul Douglass, then president of The American University. The tea honored the newly-elected president of the American Association of Law Libraries, our own Helen Newman. The next meeting had as its honor guest Lawrence Keitt, the new law librarian of Congress.

Officers elected for the 1950-1951 term were Mrs. Rebecca Notz, president; Lois Moore, vice-president; Mrs. Eleanor Stewart, secretary; and Mrs. Ella C. Thomas, treasurer. Elizabeth Finley, John Earner, Joseph G. Gauges, and Charles Hallam served on the board. During this year the Union List of Legislative Histories was published in its revised form. Mrs. James and the other members of her committee had assembled 1,300 compilations from 31 libraries, the histories ranging from the fifty-ninth through the eightieth Congresses.

Lois Moore, another of our charter members, became president for the 1951-1952 term, with John Earner as vice-president, Rose Saidman as secretary, and Bertha Rothe as treasurer. Elizabeth Finley, Philip Hazelton, Joseph Gauges and Mrs. Rebecca Notz acted as board members. Miss Moore for her second term had as vice-president Lawrence Keitt, as secretary Bertha Rothe, and as treasurer Miriam Vance. Francis Dwyer, Elizabeth Finley, Lillian McLaurin and Mrs. Rebecca Notz were the board members. From 1951 on the Society experienced a great growth in its member-

ship, with about 35 members added during these years. Members of other chapters were able to share in the informative addresses given at the meetings, since several of them were published in the *Law Library Journal*. Under the chairmanship of Miriam Vance a survey of government libraries was conducted, to find the grade spread of positions in Civil Service. The law library science committee, with Miss Lillian McLaurin as chairman, undertook the project of attempting to establish a legal reference training course at the Catholic University School of Library Science. Although this did not prove feasible, such a course was given at the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School from 1954-1955, with about 20 students. It is hoped that this course may be given at regular intervals, with the intention to supply trained assistants for law libraries in the area.

From 1953 to 1954 Lawrence Keitt carried on the tradition of having the law librarian of Congress serve as president of the Society. His officers were Lillian McLaurin, vice-president; Bertha M. Rothe, secretary; and Miriam Vance, treasurer. Kathryn White Harron, Anne Jensen, Lois Moore and Francis Dwyer served as members of the board. In the fall of 1954 Lillian McLaurin assumed the presidency, with Miriam Vance as vice-president, Pauline McAllister as secretary, and Joseph A. Daly as treasurer. Harry Bitner became the new Librarian of the United States Department of Justice, and was welcomed into the membership in November.

The Civil Service Commission at

this time undertook to rewrite its position-classification standards for the Library and Library Assistant Series positions. Since law librarians in general were dissatisfied with the standards proposed, in that they did not sufficiently recognize law as a subject specialization, both the national and local committees on civil service positions cooperatively drafted new law library classification standards for the Commission. Among those who worked on this during the spring of 1955 were Harry Bitner, William Crouch, Francis Dwyer, Mrs. Madeleine Losee, Lillian McLaurin, Mrs. Huberta Prince, Miriam Vance, and Walter Zeydel. To date no results of the work are known.

One of the Society's most gala occasions was the reception at Anderson House in September, 1954, in honor of L. Quincy Mumford, librarian of Congress. A second publication of the Society was placed on sale, the Supplement to the Union List of Legislative Histories. The Society hopes to continue this contribution to legal literature. Another one of its continuing services to libraries is cooperation with the Matthew Bender project of microcarding legislative histories. Particularly active in this field have been Mrs. Huberta Prince, Elizabeth Finley, Clayton Gibbs, Winifred Ing, Mrs. Madeleine Losee, Mrs. Dorothy McLean, and Mrs. Velma Reaves. Since our Society is strategically located for rapid availability of federal materials, it should continue actively in developing new services on federal material to librarians farther from the Capital.

Officers elected for the current year

include Bertha M. Rothe, president; Winifred M. Ing, vice-president; Mrs. Velma Reaves, secretary; and Marvin Hogan, treasurer. On the board are Anne Jensen, Lillian McLaurin, Kathryn White Harron, and Walter Zeydel. In September the Society gave a farewell party at the Officers' Club at Fort McNair for Lois Moore, retiring librarian of The Tax Court of the United States and author of the *Tax Court Digest*. At this meeting the Society was honored by the presence of three of the national officers, Carroll Moreland, Margaret Coonan, and our own Elizabeth Finley. Plans for the immediate future included a speech on John Marshall for the January meeting, given by Dr. Walter Jaeger of Georgetown University, and a talk on the General Accounting Office by Frank Weitzel, assistant comptroller general of the United States, during the month of March.

Throughout the years the Society has had ample reason to be proud of all its members, many of whose accomplishments are passed over in this brief history. It is not amiss, however, to mention individual members who have engaged extensively in legal writing. Active in the field of legal reference and bibliography have been Harry Bitner, Francis Dwyer, Rebecca Notz and Walter Zeydel. Lois Moore's *Tax Court Digest*, a most ambitious project, has already been mentioned. Among contributors to the *Law Library Journal* have been Helen Boyd, Elizabeth Finley, Matthew McKavitt, Helen Newman, and Huberta Prince. Werner Ellinger has contributed much to the development of law cataloging, and George Walker to compi-

lations of federal legislative hearings. Madeleine Losee has recently compiled a very lengthy legislative history of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and Dr. Vladimir Gsovski has throughout the years helped to increase our understanding of Slavic law.

In summation, however, what seems most important is the fellowship that has developed among law librarians in the Washington area, the realiza-

tion that we are united not only by social ties but also by educational and cultural aims. To some extent we have achieved the purposes for which we were founded—the promotion of law librarianship and the fostering of a spirit of cooperation among the members of the profession. Those who have preceded us have set high standards to which we dedicate ourselves anew.

Law Librarians of New England, 1946-1955

LOIS PETERSON

During the fall of 1946, law librarians from Boston and vicinity met on two occasions for luncheon to renew acquaintances and discuss mutual problems. The initial gathering at Fox Hall, Boston University, on October 10, was attended by 17 colleagues to hear Dr. Eldon R. James, former librarian of The Harvard Law School Library and of the Law Library of Congress, speak informally about his new work as law school consultant for Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company.

Before the meeting adjourned, the subject of organization was introduced. Frederick W. Schenk, Northeastern University Law School Library; Dennis A. Dooley, Massachusetts State Library; and Harrison MacDonald, Boston University School of Law Library felt it would be most desirable for law librarians in the northeastern area to organize professionally.

Most of the group had been attending various meetings of other library associations and the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, but specialized coverage at the local level was definitely limited. Although no particular conclusions emerged that noon, an idea that was to bear fruit had been launched.

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Further thoughts on the proposal were advanced at a luncheon held December 5 at the Colonial Kitchen on Beacon Hill when open discussion concerning affiliation with the American Association of Law Libraries appeared in the order of business. Sentiment expressed by all present proved Messrs. Schenk, Dooley and MacDonald correct in believing interest for such an association was more than a theory.

Activities during 1947 continued along the same vein. In order to attract a greater number of colleagues to the embryo association, it was decided to hold future sessions after hours for the convenience of those situated outside the Hub.

This new policy was adopted for the May 15 gathering at Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School, where additional deliberation regarding formation of a A.A.L.L. chapter ensued. Enthusiasm for the movement began to grow as librarians from other sections of New England received information.

At a December 2 meeting sponsored by the Social Law Library, it was agreed the matter should be the main business of the next session. Eunice Beeson, U. S. Court of Appeals Library (First Circuit), distributed notices inviting all concerned to attend

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a dinner meeting at the Parker House in Boston on February 10, 1948, for the precise purpose of "planning the establishment of a local chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries."

The announcement was signed by Dennis A. Dooley, Philip A. Putnam, Harvard Law School Library and Mrs. Pearl J. Larson of the Middlesex County Law Library Association.

Mr. Dooley presided over the voting session. Mr. Putnam made a motion, seconded by Mrs. Larson, that a petition requesting approval of the formation of a chapter be sent to national headquarters of the A.A.L.L. The motion stood unopposed. Such a chapter, it was suggested, might be known as the New England Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries. When the constitution was drafted, however, the official name chosen was Law Librarians of New England.

On April 27, 1948, during a meeting at the Hotel Touraine in Boston, Miss Beeson, *ad interim* secretary, read a letter of greeting from A.A.L.L. President Arie Poldervaart and a communication from Miss Margaret Coonan, executive secretary-treasurer, stating that the petition to form a chapter in the New England area had been received and turned over to the executive committee for action.

Mr. Putnam, the presiding officer, immediately appointed a committee of five to draw up a constitution and slate of officers for presentation at the next session. He designated: Ethel M. Turner, legislative reference librarian, Massachusetts State Library; Howard L. Stebbins, Social Law Library; Edith

L. Hary, legislative reference librarian, Maine State Library; Myrtle Moody, accessions librarian, Harvard Law School Library; and Arthur A. Charpentier, Boston University School of Law Library, as members of the committee, with Miss Turner as chairman.

Between the drafting of the constitution and its presentation for acceptance, the executive committee of the A.A.L.L. approved the application of the Law Librarians of New England for membership in the Association. Official recognition was accorded June 24, 1948, as recorded in the proceedings of the forty-first annual meeting of the A.A.L.L. (41 L. Lib. J. 317).

Miss Turner, Mr. Stebbins and Miss Moody drew up a constitution and by-laws which were read by the secretary *pro tem*, Miss Beeson, section by section and adopted unanimously at a spring dinner meeting, April 6, 1949, at the Hotel Touraine. With this act, the Law Librarians of New England became fully chartered.

Activities during the Association's 10 year existence (eight years as an A.A.L.L. Chapter) have been rewarding in many ways. A great deal of professional acumen has been gleaned from speakers and discussions. Nationally prominent scholars such as Roscoe Pound, Dr. Eldon R. James and Professor Mark De Wolfe Howe, as well as leaders on the New England scene, have contributed generously of time and effort by addressing the group on various occasions. Subjects covered related not only to immediate law library problems, but considered general legal fields also.

Charter members recall with a cer-

tain amount of nostalgia the evening Dean Roscoe Pound described his part in the building of Harvard Law School Library—especially his experiences abroad in connection with the selection and purchase of portraits of legal dignitaries. (Refer to "List of Activities" for dates). At the conclusion of his remarks, librarian Arthur C. Pulling conducted a tour of Langdell Hall which afforded those present the luxury of seeing first hand the results of Dean Pound's untiring efforts. It was, indeed, a rare occasion for which members prepared a buffet supper under the direction of Chief Cook Philip Putnam.

Several speakers have been keenly aware of Massachusetts' prominence in the early legal affairs of our nation. Among them, Professor Mark De Wolfe Howe of Harvard Law School made an earnest appeal for proper preservation of the numerous source materials in American legal history gracing Massachusetts law libraries; materials, he pointed out, of utmost value to scholars. Benedict M. Holden, Jr. of the Connecticut bar, whose hobby is tracing origins of modern statutes, gave an intensely informative account of "A Colonial Background to Modern Legal Machinery". His unusual treatment of his subject took the human (and humorous) side of events into consideration. Dean Lowell S. Nicholson, Northeastern University Law School, carried the theme further with an outline of the history of Massachusetts bar organization—a field he studied thoroughly during a five year tenure as executive secretary of the Boston Bar Association. At Yarmouth, Maine, Hon. Robert B. Williamson,

Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, delivered a learned talk on Maine legal history in regard to reports and statutes. All of these men possessed perceptive understanding of their subjects which reflected in what they had to say.

Other memorable speakers included Dr. Eldon R. James, who addressed the group on the forthcoming (1949) American Bar Association survey of the legal profession and the place law libraries would have in the inquiry. Dr. James was in charge of the law library section of the survey under the general direction of Mr. Reginald Heber Smith of Boston. Professor Thomas H. Lambert, Jr., Boston University School of Law, recounted his conclusions concerning the Nuremberg trials. A Rhodes scholar, Professor Lambert prepared the major portion of the briefs for the plaintiff in the case of Martin Bormann and took part in other trials on the docket. The executive secretary of the Boston Bar Association and editor of *The Bar Bulletin*, William A. Parks, spoke on "What a Lawyer Expects from the Law Library". The Boston Bar Association maintains a collection which Mr. Parks directs.

Another source of important information has been discussion periods: panel; round table; and general. Whenever a problem becomes pressing or captures enough interest, deliberation of this type is in order. Sometimes members put in their "two cents worth" and occasionally outside experts contribute the benefit of their experience. Miss Ethel B. Lewis of the Massachusetts State Library read a paper on U. S. government

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documents which started a still-continuing exploration into various facets of the field. Her observations suggested the subject matter for a particularly helpful session in point held during the two-day annual meeting in Maine.

Eunice Beeson, Margreta Hughes (Northeastern University Law School Library) and Howard L. Stebbins were members of a panel emphasizing the particular purposes of their types of law collections—a federal library, a university collection and a “workshop for lawyers” (county bar library). These more or less formal sessions ended with question periods which offered ample opportunity for general participation. During informal discussions, library problems involving acquisition, classification, cataloging and micro-reduction received attention. Response at all these swap-fests was lively.

Although no limit in regard to the number of meetings per year is imposed by the constitution, generally speaking, the president calls two per annum—the annual meeting in May plus an interim meeting in the fall. For the past three years, annual meetings have been held outside immediate Boston. This trend started with a highly successful gathering at Springfield, Mass., Saturday, May 23, 1953. The following spring, a two-day weekend session (May 21-22) took place at Homeward Inn on Casco Bay, Yarmouth, Maine; and Saturday, May 21, 1955, an all day meeting was held at the Connecticut State Library and the Hotel Statler, Hartford, Connecticut.

These sessions were not only professionally stimulating, but proved

socially gratifying as well. The cooperation of hostesses Mrs. Grace L. M. Gainley (Hampden County Law Library Association, in Springfield); of Mrs. Marion B. Stubbs and Edith L. Hary (Maine State Library) and Mrs. Annie B. F. Rich, (Nathan and Henry Cleaves Law Library in Maine); and of Virginia Knox (Connecticut State Library) and Mrs. Michalina Keeler, (Hartford Bar Library, in Connecticut) cannot be fully appreciated.

Similar laurels must go also to the following hosts and hostesses who secured their facilities and put their talents to work in connection with meeting places and dinners throughout the years: Arthur C. Pulling, Harvard Law School Library; Howard L. Stebbins, Social Law Library; Harrison MacDonald, Boston University School of Law Library; Margreta Hughes, Northeastern University Law School Library; James Tibbetts, Worcester County Law Library Association; Mrs. Pearl J. Larson, Middlesex County Law Library Association; and Stephen G. Morrison, Boston College Law Library. A complete list of those who served in various capacities regarding meeting details would include practically everyone ever listed on the Chapter's roster. Their unceasing efforts—and the aid of the law-book companies—were a large measure of the success of every program.

The Law Librarians of New England as a group has not been particularly active on the national scene. Individual members, however, have served and are serving on numerous A.A.L.L. committees and on the *Law Library Journal* filling responsible posts, compiling information, statis-

tics, indexes, etc. The Association did get a very welcome opportunity to act as host to the A.A.L.L. national convention held in Boston, June 25-28, 1951. Those assigned specific duties were delighted to aid in helping the program run smoothly. Dennis A. Dooley and Arthur C. Pulling, co-chairmen of the local arrangements committee, worked closely with national headquarters co-ordinating activities. Mr. Dooley delivered the address of welcome and concluded affairs as master of ceremonies at the final banquet.

After a decade of existence, the Law Librarians of New England stands firmly established as a worthy enterprise. It may be hoped that the future holds many more fruitful years in store. If the past can be relied upon as an indication of usefulness and professional merit, realization of that aspiration is assured.

LIST OF ACTIVITIES

- Oct. 10, 1946: Fox Hall, Boston University.
Speaker: Dr. Eldon R. James. Subject: His position as law school consultant for Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company. 17 present.
- Dec. 5, 1946: Colonial Kitchen, Boston.
Organization meeting. 19 present.
- May 15, 1947: Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School Library.
Speaker: Dean Roscoe Pound. Subject: Harvard Law School Library. 38 present.
- Dec. 2, 1947: Social Law Library, Boston.
Organization meeting. 11 present.
- Feb. 10, 1948: Parker House, Boston.
Vote on A.A.L.L. Chapter petition.
Speaker: Dr. Eldon R. James. Subject: 1949 American Bar Association survey of the legal profession. 23 present.
- Apr. 27, 1948: Hotel Touraine, Boston.
Speaker: Professor Mark De Wolfe Howe. Subject: Massachusetts' prominence in American legal history. 33 present.
- Apr. 6, 1949: Hotel Touraine, Boston.
Constitution accepted by members.

- Speaker: William A. Parks, Esq. Subject: "What a Lawyer Expects from the Law Library." 31 present.
- May 22, 1950: Parker House, Boston.
Plans for 1951 A.A.L.L. national convention.
Movie: "Case in Point", courtesy Harvard Law School. 36 present.
- Nov. 8, 1950: Northeastern University.
Speaker: Dean Lowell S. Nicholson. Subject: "Organization of the Bar in Massachusetts." 23 present.
- March 30, 1951: Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Mass.
Speaker: Hon. Carl Wahlstrom, Senior Judge of Probate for Worcester County. Subject: "American Frontiers of Today." 26 present.
- June 4, 1951: Smith House, Cambridge, Mass.
Speaker: Professor Thomas H. Lambert, Jr. Subject: Nuremberg trials. 21 present.
- Jan. 31, 1952: Middlesex County Law Library.
Discussion by county law librarians of "Standard Classification of Expenditures by Kinds of Services and Commodities" prepared by the director of accounts, Division of Corporations and Taxation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- Nov. 12, 1952: "39 Newbury Street", Boston.
Panel discussion on acquisition and selection techniques. 20 present.
- Jan. 30, 1953: Smith House, Cambridge, Mass.
Panel discussion by Eunice Beeson, Margreta Hughes and Howard L. Stebbins on purposes of federal, university and county bar libraries. 20 present.
- May 16, 1953: Colony Club, Springfield, Mass.
Speakers: Hon. Edward T. Broadhurst, Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; John S. Begley, president, Hampden County Bar Association; Robert W. Bodfish, vice-president, Massachusetts Bar Association. Subjects: Role of the law librarian; History of bar associations and law libraries in Massachusetts; Statute problems in law libraries. 21 present.
- Mar. 5, 1954: Parker House, Boston.
Speaker: Miss Ethel B. Lewis, Massachusetts State Library. Subject: U. S. government documents. 32 present.
- May 21-22, 1954: Homeward Inn, Yarmouth, Maine.
General discussion, U. S. government documents.
Speakers: Hon. Robert B. Williamson, Associate Justice, Maine Supreme Judicial Court; Clement Robinson. Subjects: His-

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tory of reports and statutes in Maine; American Bar Association Package Plan. 31 present.

Nov. 15, 1954: St. Thomas More Hall, Boston College Law School.

Speaker: Dean William J. Kenealy, S.J. Subject: History of Boston College Law School. 29 present.

May 21, 1955: Connecticut State Library and Hotel Statler, Hartford, Conn.

Speaker: Benedict M. Holden, Jr. Subject: "A Colonial Background to Modern Legal Machinery." 32 present.

Nov. 19, 1955: Patten Restaurant, Boston.

Movie: "Vagabond Tour", Prentiss Reed. 28 present.

OFFICERS

1949-1950

Pres.: Dennis A. Dooley
Vice-pres.: Eunice Beeson
Sec.-Trea.: Mrs. Pearl J. Larson
Director: Philip A. Putnam
Director: Mrs. Grace L. M. Gainley

1951-1952

Pres.: Philip A. Putnam
Vice-pres.: Katherine Warren
Sec.-Trea.: Lois Peterson
Director: Dennis A. Dooley
Director: Eunice Beeson

1953-1954

Pres.: Stephen G. Morrison
Vice-pres.: Margreta Hughes
Sec.-Trea.: Lois Peterson
Director: Edith Hary
Director: Philip A. Putnam

1955-1956

Pres.: Mrs. Grace L. M. Gainley
Vice-pres.: Edith Hary
Sec.-Trea.: Christy Hetherington
Director: Charles Skinner
Director: Lois Peterson

1950-1951

Eunice Beeson
Philip A. Putnam
Mrs. Pearl J. Larson
Mrs. Grace L. M. Gainley
Dennis A. Dooléy

1952-1953

Stephen G. Morrison
James Tibbetts
Lois Peterson
Ethel M. Turner
Philip A. Putnam

1954-1955

Lois Peterson
Mrs. Grace L. M. Gainley
Edith Hary
Charles Connolly
Stephen G. Morrison

The Chicago Association of Law Libraries, 1947-1955

FRANK DI CANIO

At an informal meeting held at the Chicago Bar Association on February 20, 1947, 17 law librarians met and formulated plans for the formation of the Chicago Association of Law Libraries. These law librarians represented 10 institutions consisting of law libraries servicing bar associations, law schools, courts, law firms, administrative agencies, and lawyer groups in the Chicago area.

At the next meeting held on March 20, 1947, a resolution recommending a formal organization of law libraries from the Chicago area was presented by a special committee created at the previous meeting and presided over by Mr. William R. Roalfe, law librarian at Northwestern University Law Library. This resolution was unanimously adopted. A constitution and by-laws were also presented and after a few suggested changes were made, this constitution and by-laws were likewise unanimously adopted. From the proceedings of these two meetings was created the Chicago Association of Law Libraries. Mr. Roalfe was chosen as its first president; Mr. Charles A. McNabb, executive librarian of the Chicago Bar Association, was chosen

vice-president; and Miss Helen Ross, librarian of the Field Building Law Library, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The objectives of this Association as set forth in the constitution were:

1. To unite in one local organization those persons who are engaged in or interested in law libraries in the Chicago area.
2. To correlate and facilitate an inter-library loan policy.
3. To provide members of the Association access to other law libraries in the Chicago area.
4. To further and encourage the exchange of ideas and useful information.
5. To promulgate an inventory of the combined holdings.
6. To aid and assist in the preparation and completion of special projects or undertakings suggested or requested by members of the Association.
7. To provide cooperative development of specific accumulations.
8. To encourage and promote the maintenance of the joint-catalogue, i.e. the Union Law Catalogue.
9. To foster any other objective consistent with the constitution of this Association.

Frank Di Canio is Executive Librarian at The Chicago Law Institute, 1025 County Building, 118 N. Clark Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

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The broad scope of these objectives stimulated activities that have been beneficial not only to the individual law libraries in the Chicago area, but to their patrons as well.

Check-lists of the holdings of the four major law libraries in the Chicago area, namely, Northwestern University Law Library, University of Chicago Law Library, Chicago Bar Association Law Library, and The Chicago Law Institute, were immediately instituted. The first project undertaken and completed was a check-list of session laws of the forty-eight states from their beginning (in some cases even unto colonial and territorial days) to the year 1900, which were housed in these four law libraries. Similar check-lists were prepared for court reports of the British Isles; attorney general reports of the 48 states; non-English language legal periodicals; and the *Restatements* of the American Law Institute. These check-lists make the various law libraries aware of the gaps in their respective sets or collections, so that efforts, within the bounds of reasonable costs, will be made to fill these gaps whenever possible.

The Union Law Catalogue, which had been originally started by the Works Progress Administration during the Roosevelt era and later maintained by the four major law libraries, was placed in the rooms of the Chicago Bar Association Library under the supervision of Mr. Charles A. McNabb, who sees that all new acquisitions are listed and catalogued in the Union Law Catalogue soon after his receipt of the cards and lists of such acquisitions from the participating law

libraries. This catalogue is of great value to all law libraries in the Chicago area for the locating of legal treatises, statutes, reports, periodicals, digest, etc.

The Association has also sponsored two Workshops on Law Library Problems, the first of which was held at Northwestern University Law School on October 24-25, 1952, and the second at the University of Chicago School of Law on October 23-24, 1953. These Workshops dealt with a large variety of law library activities. Some of the topics discussed were:

- How To Evaluate a Law Library, by William R. Roalfe.
- How To Record Legal Reference Questions, by A. Elizabeth Holt.
- What Professional Organizations Can Do For You, by Jean Ashman.
- Library Resources in the Chicago Area, by Annabelle M. Paulson.
- Handling of Briefs and Memoranda in Law Firm Libraries, by William D. Murphy.
- Circulation Routines for Small Law Libraries, by Florence R. McMaster.
- Cataloging Problems in Large Law Libraries, by Elizabeth V. Benyon.
- Library Records, by Robert Q. Kelly.
- Inter-Library Loans, by Frank Di Canio.
- Cataloging Problems in Small Law Libraries, by Helen McLaury.
- Library Aids for Book Selections and Reference, by Marie K. Lawrence.
- Insurance for Law Libraries, by Charles A. McNabb.
- Locating Executive Orders, by Jean Ashman.
- Congressional Hearings and Reports, by Elaine Teigler.

Administrative Decisions—How Kept Up To Date, by Elizabeth V. Benyon.

Concepts and Problems in Law Cataloging, by Kurt Schwerin.

Duplicates—When Accession, Exchange, or Discard, by Charles A. McNabb.

Documents, by Redmond A. Burke, C.S.V.

Cataloging, by Francis J. Rooney.

Duplicates, by Marie K. Lawrence.

Panel Discussion on Education for Law Librarianship.

Panel Discussion on Library Administration.

The proceedings of these two Workshops were mimeographed and distributed to the membership of the Association. Posterity can read these proceedings at a future date for information and advice.

One of the most outstanding achievements of the Association was the issuance of a volume entitled *Guide To The Legal Collections in Chicago* which was prepared and edited by Mr. Kurt Schwerin, assistant law librarian at Northwestern University Law Library. The volume was issued in mimeographed form. This undertaking was painstakingly prepared by Mr. Schwerin and all volumes listed therein were checked by representatives of the four major law libraries.

The future of the Chicago Association of Law Libraries looms brighter, indeed. In the short span of nine years this Association can proudly display the results of its efforts. Further fields will be explored and other tasks will be carried through to completion. A study of the activities of other chap-

ters of the American Association of Law Libraries and their accomplishments can also guide this Association for future projects and undertakings, such as:

1. Preparing histories of particular law libraries—of the past and of law libraries today.
2. Answering of law library queries.
3. Compiling of directories of law libraries.
4. Methods of cooperation between law libraries and law librarians.
5. Loan and use policy among law libraries.
6. Plans for purchasing of legal materials and avoiding needless duplication in adjacent law libraries.
7. Studying ways and means of rendering a more comprehensive coverage of legal materials to users of law libraries.
8. Exchange of law library procedures such as: classifications, cataloging, repairing books, insurance of law libraries, law library administration, check-lists of holdings, arrangement of legal materials in law libraries, legal research clinics on the use of law books such as digests, citators, statutes, loose-leaf services, legal encyclopedias, etc.
9. Devising plans for purchase of specialized materials such as loose-leaf services, governmental agencies publications, United Nations documents, codes and statutes of foreign countries.
10. Other subjects of specific interest.
11. Preparation of manuals for law libraries on various subjects of interest to law librarians.

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In the early days of law libraries in the Chicago area, no real spirit of cooperation among the few law libraries existed. In fact, in the early 1800's The Chicago Law Institute was the only law library that existed. In 1840 a group of Chicago lawyers organized by pooling their respective law books for the mutual use of all. This small group was really the beginning of The Chicago Law Institute. In 1846 they organized The Chicago Law Institute and 11 years later they incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois as a non-profit organization.

A spark of cooperation became evident in 1907 when Dean John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University Law Library proposed to The Chicago Law Institute and the University of Chicago Law Library that they divide their spheres of purchases so that volumes rarely used would not be duplicated in all three law libraries. Mr. William H. Holden, librarian of The Chicago Law Institute, reported in his annual report of 1906 that the three great law libraries had agreed to divide the field of purchases so that duplicates of seldom used books would not be purchased by all three law libraries and thus enlarge the field of purchases. The plan as agreed upon and approved limited the purchase of those books that are useful to the practical lawyer to The Chicago Law Institute. Northwestern University Law Library would purchase volumes to complete its collections of continental, ancient, and international law, and the University of Chicago Law Library was to avoid the extensive purchase of books these other two law libraries were purchas-

ing. Although this cooperative effort did not seem to be too definite, it nevertheless was a move in the right direction. Mr. Holden cleared up some of the ambiguity in his annual report when he stated that The Chicago Law Institute was to devote itself to the purchase of all English, and English colonial material. During this same period of time The Chicago Law Institute loaned to Northwestern University Law Library several hundred volumes of international law, Roman law, and ecclesiastical law. These volumes received very little use at the Institute. Today these volumes are still housed at Northwestern.

In 1930 an agreement was almost consummated between the University of Chicago Law Library and The Chicago Law Institute whereby all session laws of all the 48 States, except Illinois, would be transferred from the Institute to the University of Chicago on a loan basis. However, a violent clamor by the members of The Chicago Law Institute at their annual meeting precluded any transfer and aborted the attempt of moving these volumes to the University of Chicago. But, the spirit of cooperation prevailed.

Today the Chicago Association of Law Libraries has a membership of 63 persons representing 31 law libraries in the Greater Metropolitan Chicago area. Its terrain has a vast coverage. Members come from Madison, Wisconsin; Notre Dame, Indiana; Indianapolis, Indiana; Iowa City, Iowa; Urbana, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and St. Louis, Missouri.

All meetings are well attended and nearly all members are active in the

various activities undertaken. Meetings have been held at Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, De Paul University, Loyola University, John Marshall Law School, The Chicago Law Institute, and Chicago Bar Association, and plans are now being made for holding a meeting at Notre Dame University.

The Association has also issued periodically a bulletin reporting to the membership events pertaining to law libraries, law librarians, and containing general library news of interest to the membership at large.

The Chicago Association of Law Libraries is a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries, having received its chapter status in 1947. The activities of the local chapter do not overlap, or take any powers from, the parent Association. They deal only

with the problems of member law libraries; generate familiarity with law librarians and law libraries and their clientele; more work can be accomplished because more time is available due to its frequency of meetings; broaden knowledge of actual methods of operation and service used in neighboring law libraries; promote visiting among member law libraries; and appropriate speakers can be chosen to discuss subjects pertaining to law libraries.

The following have served as president of the Association to date: William R. Roalfe, Charles A. McNabb, Frank Di Canio, Francis J. Rooney, Virginia Dunlap, Annabelle M. Paulson, Elizabeth V. Benyon, Jean Ashman, Rev. Redmond A. Burke, and Dorothy Scarborough.

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The Southern California Association of Law Libraries, 1952-1955

CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG

The Southern California Association of Law Libraries is now three years old and has approximately 35 members. The majority of the members live and work in the metropolitan area of Los Angeles, but some are located as far as 200 miles from the city. All types of institutions in southern California having law libraries as a part of their organization are represented. These institutions include colleges, universities, federal agencies, county law libraries, law firms and private industry.

The present group has expanded from an original membership of 15 who met at the University of Southern California in December, 1952.

At that first meeting the organizational structure was begun which resulted in recognition as a local chapter by the American Association of Law Libraries at its 1953 annual meeting in Los Angeles. The officers of the chapter have been:

1952-1953

President: Charles W. Armstrong
Vice-President: (Mrs.) Frances K. Holbrook
Secretary-Treasurer: (Mrs.) Priscilla Rider

Mr. Charles W. Armstrong is at Los Angeles County Law Library, 310 West First Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

1953-1954

President: (Mrs.) Frances K. Holbrook
Vice-President: Robert W. Lewis
Secretary-Treasurer: James H. Tibbetts

1954-1955

President: Riley Paul Burton
Vice-President: (Mrs.) Else E. Richards
Secretary-Treasurer: J. D. Stephenson

For the first two years the chapter meeting place was rotated between the law libraries of the University of Southern California, the University of California at Los Angeles, the Los Angeles County Law Library and the firm of O'Melveny and Meyers. After this experimental period a policy has been adopted of having the Los Angeles County Law Library as headquarters. Meetings are still held at the other libraries from time to time as occasion warrants. The central location of the County Law Library and its proximity to available places for dinner has made it the most convenient meeting place.

The chapter has been fortunate in holding the interest of the original group and attracting new members by a variety of programs and a wise selection of times and places for meetings.

Friday nights give out-of-towners an opportunity to attend a majority of the time. The willingness of all members to participate in chapter activities contributes in great measure to stimulating and holding interest in meetings.

Group activities cover a variety of subjects from a demonstration of new equipment to reviews of new books. Questions asked, discussed and answered include: how about readers for micro-cards and film, that new electric eraser, photo-copying equipment, time and work saving gadgets, methods of ordering, keeping abreast of new publications and claiming continuations, book selection, etc.

The chapter uses talents of all members to maintain program interest and

to promote librarianship. Talent outside the membership is often used. Leading attorneys, university faculty members and others are frequent guests and they give their views on what they expect and want from the law library. Guest appearances are usually followed by a round table discussion with questions and comment from all.

The chapter is currently engaged in a survey of the law library collections and facilities of the southern California area.

It is expected that this project will result in a compilation of information about the participating libraries that will be useful for the legal profession and for law librarians of southern California.

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The Minnesota Chapter, American Association of Law Libraries

MARGARET S. ANDREWS

At the present time, there are only three cities in Minnesota that have staffed law libraries, namely, Duluth, Minneapolis, and Saint Paul.

In order to promote librarianship in general and to cultivate the science of law librarianship in particular, it was decided to form a Minnesota Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries.

The initial impetus for this came from a luncheon meeting in August, 1953, of Maynard Persig, then dean of the Law School, University of Minnesota; Leon Liddell, librarian of the Law School Library of the University of Minnesota; Caroline Brede, reference librarian of the Law School Library; Howard Adams, assistant librarian of the Minnesota State Library, St. Paul; and Mrs. Margaret Andrews, librarian of the Minnesota State Library.

Nothing specific, other than conversation, was done until April, 1955, when a petition was drawn up applying for permission to establish a Minnesota Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries to be known by this same name. This petition, along with a proposed set of by-laws was forwarded to the secretary of the Association to be acted upon by the executive board.

Margaret S. Andrews (Mrs. R. C.) is Librarian, Minnesota State Law Library, State Capitol, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Permission to form this Chapter was granted by the executive board at its meeting in Chicago in July, 1955.

The charter members of the Minnesota Chapter are:

Margaret S. Andrews, librarian, Minnesota State (Law) Library, St. Paul, Minn.

Alberta Heagle, cataloger, Minnesota State (Law) Library, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Howard M. Adams, assistant librarian, Minnesota State (Law) Library, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mary A. Hagberg, department clerk and librarian, Attorney General's Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Leon M. Liddell, librarian, Law Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Caroline Brede, reference librarian, Law Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Vera Carlson, staff member, Law Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Arlette Soderberg, staff member, Law Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Esther Motz, staff member, Law Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ethel Kommes, librarian, Hennepin County Law Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Edith C. Dahl, librarian, Duluth Bar Library, Duluth, Minnesota.

On December 1, 1955, the organizational meeting of the Minnesota Chapter, which was a dinner meeting, was held at the Campus Club, University of Minnesota. The proposed by-laws were adopted and officers elected were:

Margaret S. Andrews, president, librarian, Minnesota State Library, St. Paul, Minn.

Ethel Kommes, vice-president, li-

brarian, Hennepin County Law Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Caroline Brede, secretary-treasurer, reference librarian, University of Minnesota Law School Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

The enthusiasm, friendliness, and professional interest manifested at the organizational meeting placed the Minnesota Chapter on a firm foundation and anticipations are for the development of a sturdy organization.

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Publications of Members of the American Association of Law Libraries

A SELECTED LIST THROUGH 1955.

MARIAN G. GALLAGHER

Intentional omissions from this listing are:

All titles under 100 pages (excepting publications on Research Technique)

Articles in, or reprints from, periodicals and proceedings

Pocket supplements

Teachers' manuals

Publications attributed to a non-member editor working "under the direction of" an A.A.L.L. member.

Research Technique

1. Beardsley, Arthur S.
Legal bibliography and the use of law books. Chicago, Foundation Pr., 1937. 514p.
——— 2d ed. (with Oscar C. Orman). Brooklyn, Foundation Pr., 1947. 653p.
2. Brandt, Henry J.
How to find the law. 2d ed. St. Paul, West, 1936. 826p.
——— 3d ed. 1940. 923p.
3. Coffey, Hobart.
Legal materials and their use in the preparation of a case. Ann Arbor, Mich., Craft Pr., 1946. 50p.
——— 2d ed. 1948. 61p.
4. Dabagh, Thomas S.
Legal research guide for California practice. San Francisco, Canterbury Pr., 1939. 65p.
5. Davies, Bernita J.
Research in Illinois law (with Francis J. Rooney). New York, Oceana, 1954. 68p.
6. Dwyer, Francis X.
Introduction to the study of law (with Edmund M. Morgan). 2d ed. Chicago, Callaghan, 1948. 357p.
Visual outline of legal research, covering the search for judicial decisions. Cambridge, Mass., Author, 1936. 111p.
7. Farmer, Frances.
Manual of legal bibliography (with M. Ray Doubles). Charlottesville, Va., Michie Casebook Co., 1947. 217p.
8. Hicks, Frederick C.
Aids to the study and use of law books. New York, Baker, Voorhis, 1913. 129p.
Materials and methods of legal research. Rochester, Lawyers Co-operative Pub. Co., 1923. 626p.
——— with bibliographical manual. 2d ed. 1933. 651p.
——— 3d ed. 1942. 659p.
9. Hill, Sidney B.
Legal research (with Carroll C. Moreland). New York, Practising Law Institute, 1946. 114p.
10. Moreland, Carroll C.
Research in Pennsylvania law (with Erwin C. Surrency). New York, Oceana, 1953. 91p.
11. Notz, Rebecca L.
Legal bibliography and legal research. 2d ed. Washington, National Law Book Co., 1947. 234p.
——— 3d ed. Chicago, Callaghan, 1952. 396p.
12. Oppenheim, Leonard.
Materials on legal bibliography. New Orleans, Tulane Book Store, 1948. 79 L.

Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher is Law Librarian, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington.

13. Poldervaart, Arie W.
Manual for effective New Mexico legal research. Albuquerque, Univ. of New Mexico Pr., 1955. 135p.
14. Pollack, Ervin H.
Legal research and materials. Ohio ed. Indianapolis, Allen Smith Co., 1950. 216p.
15. Price, Miles O.
Effective legal research (with Harry Bitner). New York, Prentice-Hall, 1953. 633p.
Practical manual of standard legal citations. New York, Oceana, 1950. 106p.
16. Weisiger, George B.
Manual for the use of law books. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1931. 103p.
——— 2d ed. (with Bernita Long Davies) 1937. 107p.
——— 3d ed. (with Bernita Long Davies) 1940. 120p.
——— 4th ed. (with Bernita Long Davies) 1951. 142p.

Libraries and Library Technique

17. Basset, Elsie.
Cataloging manual for law libraries. New York, H. W. Wilson, 1942. 365p.
18. Benyon, Elizabeth V.
Classification, Class K: law. Washington, Library of Congress, 1948. 172p. (mimeo)
19. Berry, William J. C.
Association of the Bar of the City of New York; the first quarter-century of its Library . . . New York, 1896? 134p.
20. Hicks, Frederick C.
Yale Law Library classification, with directions for its use, notes on cataloguing practice, and indexes by Katherine Warren. New Haven, Yale Univ. Pr., 1939. 231 p. (Yale Law Library publications, no. 8)
21. Price, Miles O.
A Catalog for a law library of 15,000 volumes. New York, School of Library Service, Columbia Univ., 1942. 305p.
Subject headings in American and English law used in the dictionary catalog of the Columbia University Law Library, compiled under the direction of Miles O. Price. Preliminary ed. New York, School of Library Service, Columbia Univ., 1939. 117p.

——— Revision, 1949. 148 L.

- Syllabus for the study of law library administration. New York, School of Library Service, Columbia Univ., 1937. 103 L (mimeo)
22. Prince, Huberta A.
The Washington book mart. A descriptive guide to the libraries, the field library services, the public information offices, and the procurement offices of the Federal Government located in Washington, D. C. New York, Oceana, 1949. 260p.
23. Roalfe, William R.
The libraries of the legal profession. A study prepared for the Survey of the Legal Profession. St. Paul, West, 1953. 471p.
24. Wildman, Iris.
Study of law library classification and its problems. Rochester, Univ. of Rochester Pr. for the Assn. of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (Micro-print copy of typescript) 3 cards.

Bibliographies, Catalogs

25. Antrim, Edward.
Index-catalogue of the Law Library of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Columbus, F. J. Heer, 1914. 592p.
26. Beardsley, Arthur S.
Bibliography of selected materials relating to the legislation of the New Deal. Seattle, Univ. of Washington Book Store, 1935. 111p. (mimeo)
27. Berry, William J. C.
Catalogue of the library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. New York, Little Co., 1892. 1135p.
28. Borchard, Edwin M.
Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1917. 523p.
Guide to the law and legal literature of Germany. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1912. 226p.
29. Brown, Charles R.
Complete list of British and Colonial law reports and legal periodicals. 3d ed. with a check list of Canadian statutes (with W. Harold Maxwell). Toronto, Carswell, 1937. 141.59p.
30. Eller, Catherine S.
The William Blackstone Collection in the Yale Law Library; a biblio-

- graphical catalogue. New Haven, Yale Univ. Pr., 1938. 113p. (Yale Law Library publications, no. 6)
31. Friend, William L.
Anglo-American legal bibliographies, an annotated guide. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1944. 166p.
 32. Greer, Sarah.
Bibliography of civil service and personnel administration. New York, London, McGraw-Hill, 1935. 143p.
Bibliography of police administration and police science. New York, Institute of Public Administration, Columbia Univ., 1936. 152p.
Bibliography of public administration. New York, National Institute of Public Administration, 1926. 238p.
 33. Griswold, Stephen B.
Catalogue of the New York State Library. Subject index of the Law Library, from its foundation to Dec. 31, 1882. Albany, Weed, Parsons, 1883. 251p.
 34. Hargrave, Helen.
List of gifts, 1883-1932, to the University of Texas or for the benefit of its students. Austin, The University, 1933. 107p.
 35. Keitt, Lawrence.
An annotated bibliography of bibliographies of statutory materials in the United States. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Pr., 1934. 191p.
 36. Marke, Julius J.
Catalogue of the law collection at New York University with selected annotations. New York, Law Center of New York Univ., 1953. 1372p.
 37. Mettee, Andrew H.
A complete subject index of the text books and books of leading cases of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar. Baltimore, 1904. 180 L.
A subject index of the books in the Library of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar (1840). Baltimore, King Bros., 1916. 423p.
——— Supplement, 1919. 74p.
Id., (1787-1840), 1930. 817p.
 38. Molter, Nelson J.
A selected list of law books available in the Maryland State Library; including a brief history of the Library. Rev. ed., Annapolis, Maryland State Library, 1954. 108p.
 39. Schwerin, Kurt.
Guide to the legal collections in Chicago. Chicago, Northwestern Univ. School of Law, for the Chicago Assn. of Law Libraries, 1955. 148p.
 40. Vance, John T.
The background of Hispanic-American law; legal sources and juridical literature of Spain. New York, Central Book Co., 1943. 296p.
Guide to the law and legal literature of Mexico (with Helen L. Clagett). Washington, Library of Congress, 1945. 269p.
 41. Vradenburg, Juliet C.
The guaranteed annual wage; an annotated bibliography of source material. Stanford University, Stanford Univ. Pr., 1946. 101p.
- Biography, History, Description and Travel*
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- The poor, insanity and state charities laws . . . (with Robert C. Cumming). Albany, Bender, 1896. 546p.
- other editions: 1897, 1900, 1901, 1902; 2d rev. ed., 1904.
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- other editions: 1899, 1900, 1901.
- Supplement to Bliss' annotated code of civil procedure of the state of New York, 6th ed., and Stover's annotated code of civil procedure. Albany, Bender; New York, Baker, Voorhis; New York, Banks, 1915. 472p.
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- Supplement to the Consolidated statutes annotated of the state of New York, 1913-1919 (with John T. Fitz-

- patrick). New York, Baker, Voorhis, 1919. 684p.
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111. Gsovski, Vladimir.
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112. Ing, Winifred.
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113. Losee, Madeleine W.
Legislative history of the Atomic energy act of 1954. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1955. 3v.
114. Poldervaart, Arie W.
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115. Pollack, Ervin H.
Ohio court rules, annotated. Buffalo, Dennis, 1949. 1177p.
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117. Pulling, Arthur C.
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118. Schwartz, Mortimer D.
State laws on the employment of women (with Edith L. Fisch). Washington, Scarecrow Pr., 1953. 377p.
119. Scott, George W.
Index analysis of the Federal statutes (general and permanent law) 1789-1873, 1873-1907. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1908-11. 2v.
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— reissued, Nashville, Cokesbury Pr., c1925.
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Alfred A. Morrison	1943-44	University of Cincinnati Law Library, Cincinnati, Ohio
William S. Johnston	1944-45	Chicago Law Institute, Chicago, Illinois
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Lucile Vernon Clark	(1924-25) to 1928-29	Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York City, New York
Arthur S. McDaniel	1929-30; 1930-31	Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York City, New York
Lotus Mitchell Mills	1931-32; 1933-34	Sullivan & Cromwell Library, New York City, New York
Helen Newman	1934-35 to 1944-45	George Washington University Law Library and United States Supreme Court Library, Washington, D. C.
Helen M. S. Helmle	1945-46; 1946-47	Equitable Life Assurance Society Library, New York City, New York

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Margaret E. Coonan	1947-48 to 1951-52	Baltimore Bar Library, Baltimore, Maryland and New Jersey State Law Library, Trenton, New Jersey
Frances Farmer	1952-53 to 1955-56	University of Virginia Law Library, Charlottesville, Virginia

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Arthur S. McDaniel	1929-30; 1930-31	Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York City, New York
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Helen Newman	1934-35 to 1944-45	George Washington University Law Library and United States Supreme Court Library, Washington, D. C.
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Frederick W. Schenk	1908	University of Chicago Law Library, Chicago, Illinois
Gilson G. Glasier	1908-10	Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wisconsin
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Gertrude E. Woodard	1922-24	University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Eldon R. James	1925-42	Harvard University Law Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts
John Maguire	1942-55	Harvard University Law Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Jessie J. Wharton	1942-50	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Iris V. Azian	1950-52	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Dorothea Flaherty	1952 to date	Cambridge, Massachusetts

Editors of the Law Library Journal

<i>Name</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Institution</i>
Frederick W. Schenk	1908, v. 1	University of Chicago Law Library, Chicago, Illinois
Gilson G. Glasier	1909-10, v. 2-3	Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wisconsin
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Frederick W. Schenk	1912-14, v. 5-7	University of Chicago Law Library, Chicago, Illinois
Gertrude E. Woodard	1915-19, v. 8-12	University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Elsie Basset	1920-21, v. 13-14	Columbia University Law Library, New York City, New York
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Jean Ashman	1943-46, v. 36-39	Indiana University Law Library, Bloomington, Indiana
Harrison M. MacDonald	1947-51, v. 40-44	New Mexico Law Library, Santa Fe, New Mexico
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William B. Stern	1953-54, v. 46-47	Los Angeles County Law Library, Los Angeles, California
Harriet L. French	1954-55, v. 47-48	University of Miami Law Library, Coral Gables, Florida
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Places of Meetings Since Organization

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Proceedings</i>
1 July 2, 1906	Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island	
2 May 24-28, 1907	Asheville, North Carolina	1 LLJ 1-29
3 June 22-24, 1908	Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota	1 LLJ 33-39, 41-80
4 June 28-July 3, 1909	Bretton Woods, New Hampshire	2 LLJ 11-83
5 July 2-6, 1910	Mackinac Island, Michigan	3 LLJ 13-48
6 May 18-24, 1911	Pasadena, California	4 LLJ 15-37
7 June 26-July 2, 1912	Ottawa, Canada	5 LLJ 7-53
8 June 24-28, 1913	Hotel Kaaterskill, Catskill Mts., New York	6 LLJ 22-58
9 May 25-26, 1914	Washington, D. C.	7 LLJ 1-82
10 June 3-5, 1915	Berkeley, California	8 LLJ 9-79
11 June 27-29, 1916	Asbury Park, New Jersey	9 LLJ 37-80, 89-127
12 June 23-27, 1917	Louisville, Kentucky	10 LLJ 31-41, 51-64
13 July 1-7, 1918	Saratoga Springs, New York	11 LLJ 51-69, 79-82
14 June 24-26, 1919	Asbury Park, New Jersey	12 LLJ 21-36, 43-75, 81-101; 13 LLJ 6-9.
15 June 2-7, 1920	Colorado Springs, Colorado	13 LLJ 21-56, 57-69; 14 LLJ 7-22.
16 June 21-24, 1921	Swampscott, Massachusetts	14 LLJ 23-58, 63-81, 87-96; 18 LLJ 44-54.
17 June 26-July 1, 1922	Detroit, Michigan	15 LLJ 28-38, 43-56, 61-78; 16 LLJ 15-23.
18 April 24-28, 1923	Hot Springs, Arkansas	16 LLJ no. 4, 5-61

Places of Meetings Since Organization

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Proceedings</i>
19 July 1-3, 1924	Saratoga Springs, New York	17 LLJ 3-39, 43-51; 18 LLJ 7-44.
20 July 7-9, 1925	Seattle, Washington	18 LLJ 59-84, 90-146, 154-157; 19 LLJ 2-14, 26-35.
21 October 4-9, 1926	Atlantic City, New Jersey and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	19 LLJ 42-79, 90-121; 20 LLJ 3-12.
22 June 21-23, 1927	Toronto, Canada	20 LLJ 17-60, 66-84, 91-99.
23 May 29-June 1, 1928	French Lick, Indiana	21 LLJ 21-60, 66-110; 22 LLJ 2-21, 41-56.
24 May 13-17, 1929	Washington, D. C.	22 LLJ 61-92, 102-125; 23 LLJ 2-27, 45-72.
25 June 24-27, 1930	Los Angeles, California	23 LLJ 117-145; 24 LLJ 1-24, 47-64, 95-120.
26 June 24-27, 1931	New Haven, Connecticut	24 LLJ 131-168; 25 LLJ 1-72, 79-126.
27 April 25-29, 1932	New Orleans, Louisiana	25 LLJ 133-253, 259-277
28 October 16-20, 1933	Chicago, Illinois	26 LLJ 52-135
29 June 25-30, 1934	Montreal, Canada	27 LLJ 51-189, 191-216.
30 June 24-29, 1935	Denver, Colorado	28 LLJ 81-288, 291-338
31 August 20-22, 1936	Cambridge, Massachusetts	29 LLJ 95-257
32 June 21-26, 1937	New York, New York	30 LLJ 261-488
33 June 28-July 1, 1938	St. Paul, Minnesota	31 LLJ 169-334
34 July 5-8, 1939	San Francisco, California	32 LLJ 207-398
35 June 26-29, 1940	Toronto, Canada	33 LLJ 169-384
36 June 27-30, 1941	Old Point Comfort, Virginia	34 LLJ 159-309
37 June 22-25, 1942	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	35 LLJ 251-465
38 June 27-28, 1945	Rochester, New York	38 LLJ 61-159
39 June 24-26, 1946	St. Louis, Missouri	39 LLJ 73-241
40 June 23-26, 1947	Santa Fe, New Mexico	40 LLJ 113-225
41 June 21-29, 1948	New York, New York	41 LLJ 161-344
42 June 27-30, 1949	Detroit, Michigan	42 LLJ 101-248
43 July 24-27, 1950	Seattle, Washington	43 LLJ 141-359
44 June 25-28, 1951	Boston, Massachusetts	44 LLJ 119-293
45 July 7-10, 1952	Toronto, Canada	45 LLJ 206-502
46 July 6-9, 1953	Los Angeles, California	46 LLJ 336-484
47 June 28-July 1, 1954	Miami Beach, Florida	47 LLJ 312-380
48 July 5-8, 1955	Chicago, Illinois	48 LLJ 286-390

Constitution of the American Association of Law Libraries

HARRIET L. FRENCH

The original constitution and by-laws of the Association were never printed. The first published, in 1:28 LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL, was the amended version following the second annual meeting in 1907. The full text was published in 1:28; 14:57; 17:60; 18:59; 23:35; 23:145; 25:72; 26:22; 27:12; 29:56; 30:vii, viii; 32:267; 38:185; 40:271; 41:367; 43:123 (by-laws); 44:346 (constitution); 44:348 (by-laws).

The annotations following the various sections in this text do not purport to give a complete history. Their purpose is to give the source of the present wording only as found in the volumes and at the pages indicated in the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Article I. Name.

The name of this Association shall be American Association of Law Libraries.

Source—1:28 (1908) Section 1, Const.

Article II. Object.

The Association is established for educational and scientific purposes. It shall be conducted as a non-profit corporation to promote librarianship, to develop and increase the usefulness of law libraries, to cultivate the science of law librarianship and to foster

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a spirit of cooperation among the members of the profession.

Source—32:254, 255 (1939) Section 2, Const.

Article III. Membership.

Any person or institution interested in law libraries may become a member of the Association by complying with the provisions of the by-laws.

Source—42:150, 166, 167 (1949)

Article IV. Meetings.

Meetings shall be held as provided in the by-laws.

Source—42:150, 166, 167 (1949)

Article V. Officers and Committees.

Section 1. Officers. The officers shall consist of a president, a president-elect, a secretary and a treasurer. The president-elect, the secretary and the treasurer shall be elected annually by the Association. The president-elect shall automatically become president after one year and shall so serve during the second year following his election. The president and president-elect shall serve without compensation, and the secretary and treasurer shall receive such compensation as the executive board shall provide.

Source—44:229 (1951)

Section 2. Duties of officers. The president, president-elect, secretary and treasurer shall perform the duties

usually pertaining to their respective offices and such other duties as may be assigned by the executive board.

Section 3. Committees. There shall be such committees as the executive board shall from time to time create.

Section 4. Appointments. The president shall appoint all committee members unless the Association shall otherwise direct.

Section 5. Terms of office. All officers and members of committees shall serve until their successors are elected or appointed, and qualified.

Source—42:150, 166, 167 (1949)

Article VI. Executive Board.

Section 1. There shall be an executive board of eight, consisting of the officers named in Article V, Section 1, the last retiring president, and three members whose term shall be three years, one of whom shall be elected annually by the Association. The duties of the executive board shall be those usually assigned to such boards in similar associations.

Section 2. The executive board shall have the power to fill any vacancy in elective offices except that of president, the person so elected by the executive board to serve the unexpired term. In the case of the death or resignation of the president of the Association the president-elect shall become president and shall serve until the end of his own elected term.

Source—42:150, 166, 167 (1949)

Article VII. Chapters.

Chapters of the Association may be created and governed under such conditions and subject to such regulations as may be provided in the by-

laws. Any local or regional law library association, which does not desire to become a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries, may nevertheless, become affiliated with the Association under such conditions as may be provided in the by-laws, or, in the absence of such conditions, subject to such regulations as the executive board may establish.

Source—32:261, 268 (1939), Section 12, Const.

Article VIII. Amendments.

Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by the executive board or by a petition signed by 10 per cent of the active members of the Association. Proposed amendments shall become effective when approved by two-thirds of the members voting in a ballot to be conducted by mail, in the manner provided in the by-laws.

Source—42:151, 166, 167 (1949)

Article IX. By-Laws.

Any by-law may be adopted, repealed, amended or suspended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.

Source—42:151, 166, 167

BY-LAWS

Article I. Membership.

Section 1. Classification of membership. Members of the Association shall consist of:

a. Active members. Any person officially connected with a law library, state library, or with a general library having a separately maintained law section, may become an active member upon payment of annual dues.

b. Institutional members. Any law library may become an institutional member upon payment of annual dues. The executive board is empowered to determine whether the institution applying for membership is a law library.

c. Associate members. Persons not connected with law libraries may be elected to associate membership by the executive board, and shall pay annual dues.

d. Sustaining members. Any person interested in law libraries may be elected to sustaining membership by the executive board, and shall pay annual dues.

e. Honorary members. The Association may, at any regular meeting, by vote of two-thirds of those present, elect non-members as honorary members.

f. Life members. The Association may at any regular meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of those present, elect to life membership those who have been members of the Association, but who have retired from active library work.

Source—42:151, 152, 167 (1949), derived from Sections 3, 4(a), 4(b), 5, 6 (a) and 6 (b) Const., 41:367 (1948)

Section 2. Dues, rights and privileges. The right to hold an office shall be restricted to active members and the right of voting shall be restricted to active and life members.

Source—42:152, 170 (1949), derived from Section 7, Const., 41:367 (1948)

The transfer of an active or life member to sustaining membership shall not deprive the transferee of either the right to vote or, if otherwise eligible, of the right to hold office.

Source—43:238, 239 (1950)

All members shall receive the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL as a part of their membership, provided that an institutional member may receive one copy for each membership for which it pays but does not designate an active member.

Source—43:352 (1950)

The dues to be paid shall be as follows:

a. Active members. The annual dues of active members shall be \$8.00.

b. Institutional members. The annual dues of institutional members shall be based upon the number of full time persons doing work of a professional character employed by such institutional members, according to the following scale:

(1) Libraries having not more than two full time persons in their employ doing work of a professional character shall pay \$16.00.

(2) Libraries having more than two full time persons in their employ doing work of a professional character shall pay annual dues at the rate of \$8.00 for each such person on their staffs, provided, however, that no library shall be required to pay dues in excess of \$80.00 per year in order to enjoy the full privileges of an institutional member.

Such persons on the staff of an institutional member as are designated by the librarian and for whom the institutional member has paid \$8.00 each as its annual dues shall be entitled to active membership in the Association without payment of individual dues.

Source—46:428, 430 (1953)

c. Associate members. (1) The annual dues of associate members engaged in publication and related activities shall be \$20.00. (2) The annual dues of other Associate members shall be \$8.00.

Source—46:467, 468 (1953)

d. Sustaining members. The annual dues of sustaining members shall be \$50.00.

e. Honorary members. No dues.

f. Life members. No dues.

Source—42:152, 153, 171 (1949)

Section 3. The year for dues shall begin on June 1st, and the fiscal year of the Association shall begin on June 1st. The dues of members joining between January 1 and May 31, shall be one-half of the annual dues for that fiscal year.

Source—42:153, 170 (1949)

Section 4. Members failing to pay dues after the expiration of six months and after due notice by the treasurer shall be suspended from membership by the treasurer. Suspended members may be reinstated at any time upon payment of the full current year's dues.

Source—43:243 (1950)

Article II. Meetings.

Section 1. An annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such time and place as the executive board shall designate.

Section 2. Special meetings may be held at such times and places as the executive board may elect or the Association direct.

Source—42:153, 171 (1949), from Sections 14 and 15, Const. (1948) 41:369

Article III. Nominations and Elections.

Section 1. Not later than October 1, of each year, the president shall appoint a nominating committee of five members, no one of whom shall be a member of the executive board, to nominate candidates for the elective positions of president-elect, secretary, and treasurer, and membership on the executive board.

Source—44:232, 233, 349 (1951)

Two candidates for membership on the executive board shall be presented, and two candidates may be presented for the office of president-elect.

Source—46:466, 467 (1953)

In the event that the president-elect cannot assume the duties of president and such fact is known prior to March 1st, the committee shall nominate a candidate for the office of president for the term of one year.

Source—44:233, 234, 349 (1951)

Names of candidates, together with their written acceptances, shall be presented by the nominating committee to the president in sufficient time to enable the president to inform the members of the nominations prior to April 1, either by publication in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, or by mail.

Further nominations, except for the office of president, may be made upon written petition of two voting members in good standing. Such petitions, accompanied by written acceptances of the nominees, must be filed with the secretary of the Association not later than May 1.

The secretary shall prepare an official ballot, including nominations by

petition. The professional position of each nominee shall appear on this ballot.

Source—42:153, 171 (1949), derived from Sections 11 and 12 Const. (1948) 41:368

Section 2. Elections. The president shall appoint a committee on elections which shall have charge of the conduct of the annual election and the counting and tabulation of all votes cast.

Prior to May 15, the secretary shall mail a copy of the ballot to each voting member of the Association. Ballots shall be marked, sealed in plain envelopes, and returned to the secretary before June 10, in covering envelopes bearing on the outside the name and address of the member voting, together with the words "Official Ballot." The secretary shall check on a list of members the names of all members whose votes are received. The candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected and shall be so reported at a business session of the annual meeting by the Committee on Elections. In case of a tie vote, the successful candidate shall be determined by lot conducted by the Committee on Elections. In case the annual meeting is held before June 10, or if no annual meeting should be held, the report of the Committee on Elections shall be printed in the first issue of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL, following the report of the Committee on Elections, or, in case the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL has ceased to be published, shall be mailed to the members by the secretary before July 1.

Source—42:153, 154, 171 (1949), derived from Section 12 Const. (1948) 41:368

Article IV. Ballot Upon Amendments to the Constitution

Proposed amendments to the constitution shall be submitted to the secretary, who shall send notice of the proposed amendments to the voting members 30 days prior to the meeting of the Association at which they will be presented for discussion. Ballots shall be mailed by the secretary to the members immediately following the publication of the issue of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL which contains the discussion of the proposed amendments (or, at the discretion of the executive board, at any time following the meeting at which the amendments were discussed, provided that the ballots are accompanied by a summary of the discussion). The executive board shall specify the time for closing the balloting, but in no case shall it be less than 30 days after the mailing of the ballots.

Source—42:154, 171 (1949)

Article V. Chapters.

Any group consisting of ten or more active members of the Association, residing within the territory in which such chapter is desired, may apply for permission to establish a chapter of the Association by forwarding a petition in writing to the secretary at least 60 days before any regular meeting of the Association. The executive board shall, after having made a proper investigation, report favorably or adversely thereon to the members of the Association at the ensuing annual meeting, at which meeting the question of the establishment of such chapter shall be part of the regular order

of business, provided, however, that no chapter shall be established except as hereinafter set forth:

(a) The formal name of every such local or regional organization must clearly indicate that it is a chapter of the Association.

(b) No chapter shall adopt a constitution or by-laws inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws of the Association or engage in any activity in conflict with the object of the Association.

(c) Of the dues collected from active members of the Association who are also members of a chapter, the chapter shall receive \$1.00 and the Association shall receive \$7.00.

(d) Chapters may accept as local or regional members persons engaged or interested in law library work, who

wish to take part in local or regional activities only, and may collect separate dues from such persons, but such local and regional members shall at no time exceed fifty per cent of the membership of such chapter. Such local and regional members shall not be considered members of the American Association of Law Libraries, shall not hold the office of president of the chapter, and shall not have any of the privileges of members of the Association.

(e) The executive board may, after proper investigation, recommend to the membership at an annual meeting the discontinuance or suspension of any chapter which has ceased to be active.

Source—42:154, 155, 174 (1949)

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